DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with variable winds, mostly from east to southeast.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,518. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1899.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT (in Greater New York) Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cash cotton, 7 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Commission published its award. Great Britain gets territory covering almost her extreme claim, while out of 60,000 square miles for which Venezuela contended, only 100 miles, formed partly of marsh land, was awarded to her. Gen. Harrison, in discussing the action of the court, referred to it as a diplomatic compromise, and suggested that arbitration in such a case was useless. The trial of the persons charged with gambling at the Club der Harmlosen, Berlin, was begun, and the proceedings caused a great sensation. Emperor William has given instructions that the trial is to be carried through to the end without fear or favor, although two members of the club are in his personal entourage. Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer, who recently escaped from Peking to San Francisco, has issued a proclamation in the latter place calling on Chinamen to help reinstate the Emperor and dethrone the Dowager Empress. Nine of the men employed on the Scotsman who robbed the vessel after she was wrecked were sentenced in Liverpool. Hiram Maxim and John Cornell Meiggs have forsworn their American citizenship and become British subjects. It is reported that the Afrikander, Mr. Hofmeyer, will go to Pretoria to-night to urge President Kruger to make a personal appeal to Lord Salisbury. The President of the International Peace League entreats the British Premier to take the first step toward arbitration. In the meantime the movement of troops continues. It is reported that the Boers have maltreated British refugees.—Pages 1, 4, and 9.

Page 3.

The Independent Labor Party placed a County ticket in nomination.

Frank Bulkley announced that he would run as an independent candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-ninth District.

John G. Agar has resigned from the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, declaring that it is impossible for the reformers in the board to accomplish anything.

Page 4.

Army Secretary Peyton, of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, returning from Manila, declared that the American soldiers in the Philippines were "drunkards, rakes, and gamblers."

Sadie Weisman, formerly an inmate of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Trenton, died at Paterson as the result of an operation undertaken to prolong her life. In an ante-mortem statement she accused Mrs. Eyler, matron of the school, of cruelty.

Gen. Lawton dispersed the insurgents between Imus and Bacoor, in the Island of Luzon. The Filipinos retreated before the Americans, refusing to fight in the open. A dispatch was received in Washington from Gen. Otis saying that three insurgent officers were permitted to enter the American lines with twelve soldiers and two citizens, whom they presented as released prisoners. They attempted to present a communication from the insurgent Government, but it was not accepted, as it was believed to be a trick to secure recognition. Poultney Bigelow, in an address to the International Geographical Congress at Berlin, discussed American expansion, and said the United States had much to learn about proper colonial administration.

Page 6.

While answering a call last evening, a Bellevue Hospital ambulance was wrecked. Dr. Christian and the driver were severely injured.

By the Court of Appeals's decision rendered yesterday Emil Greeff loses his suit to recover a marginal surplus from the Equitable Life Society.

Page 7.

The sword voted by Congress to Admiral Dewey was presented to him in Washington in the presence of an immense throng. The sword was handed to the Admiral by President McKinley, and Secretary of the Navy Long made the presentation speech. Afterwards Admiral Dewey reviewed a brilliant parade. In the evening the largest dinner ever given at the White House was given by the President in Admiral Dewey's honor. Gov. Pingree declared in an interview that Dewey would, if nominated for the Presidency by any party, be certainly elected.

Page 10.

Indian Fairy captured the rich Matron Stakes at Morris Park race track yesterday. Other winners were Firearm, Charentus, Star Bright, King Barleycorn, and Maximo Gomez.

Page 12.

The annual meeting of the New York Clearing House Association was held yesterday.

Page 16.

Capt. Gillette annulled the contract for building a breakwater made by Capt. O. M. Carter with the Atlanta Contracting Company.

Col. Gardiner and Recorder Goff had a passage at arms yesterday because the latter would not allow the District Attorney to use his private door in entering the courtroom.

The argument in the habeas corpus proceedings to determine the legality of the sentence imposed on ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter will take place before Judge Lacombe to-day.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has decided that street railroads in Brooklyn and Queens can run express cars for the sole purpose of carrying freight.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, affirmed the decision of Justice Jenks allowing a demurrer to an indictment against Commissioner of Sewers Kane.

Controller Coler announced his determination not to pay the street lighting bills of the Staten Island Electric Company until assured that the contracts are legal, and made public the results of an investigation showing, in his opinion, that the contracts were obtained by fraud.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 9.

A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—President McKinley, according to Col. Elliot Durand, who has just returned from Washington, and is the representative of the National Business League of Chicago, favors the establishment of a Department of Industry and Commerce to be represented in the Cabinet.

"The President has promised to consider the proposition," said Col. Durand to-day, "and we are hopeful of success."

The National Business League has opened correspondence with commercial associations all over the country, advising them to adopt and forward to the President resolutions urging him to recommend to Congress in his annual message that such a bureau be instituted. The league is preparing for a conference in this city next month for consideration of the inter-State commerce laws and for the purpose of deciding upon recommendations to a committee which will be empowered to draft a new law for presentation to Congress. The date of the meeting will be announced soon.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL A MANIAC.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—Joseph Wijngaard, Chief Engineer of the Belgium State Railway Company, with headquarters at Brussels, Belgium, will be taken to Marshalsea to-day in charge of officials of the Department of Charities, an almost hopeless maniac.

Wijngaard registered at the Richelieu Sunday morning, and at that time showed no evidence of being demented. All day Monday he spoke little and associated with no one. Toward night he acted strangely, and about midnight became violent.

Wijngaard is forty years old.

Save Time and Money.

The New York Central's Empire State Express between New York and Buffalo, 440 miles in 495 minutes. A two-cent mileage ticket ($8.80) is good on this train.—Adv.

A FINAL EFFORT FOR PEACE

Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander Leader, to Go to Pretoria To-night.

AN APPEAL TO LORD SALISBURY

President of International Peace League Entreats Him to Take First Step Toward Arbitration.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, will proceed to Pretoria to-night to make a last effort for the maintenance of peace.

A telegram from Paris announces that M. Arnaud, President of the International Arbitration and Peace League, has sent an appeal to Lord Salisbury entreating him to choose a power to act with a power selected by the Transvaal with the object of averting war.

URGED APPEAL TO SALISBURY.

Transvaal Agent in London Cabled Krueger to Make One—Rand Capitalists Say There Will Be No War.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Montagu White, Consul General for the South African Republic in London, said this morning that he telegraphed President Krüger yesterday urging him to make a personal appeal to Lord Salisbury, dwelling upon the iniquity of the war and proposing a scheme as a basis of further negotiations.

He said he was momentarily expecting to hear that the Transvaal Government was sending an ultimatum to Great Britain, declaring the dispatch of troops a casus belli, in which event he would be compelled to close his offices.

Mr. White added a statement to the effect that a representative of one of the largest capitalists of the Rand had called upon him this morning and asserted that it was known in capitalist circles that Lord Salisbury had determined there should not be war, and had instructed the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to wire to South Africa further assurances with regard to the British desire to respect the complete independence of the Transvaal. No confirmation of this is obtainable in official circles.

BRITISH ADVANCE REPORTED.

Troops Said to Have Crossed the Border into the Orange Free State—Report Discredited.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Oct. 3.—The Landdrest of Boshof telegraphs that the British troops have crossed the border from Kimberley.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The dispatch received in Bloemfontein from the Landdrost of Boshof is not credited here, as it is considered extremely improbable. It cannot be asserted with certainty, but it is believed that the British proposals have not yet reached the Transvaal, and it is doubtful if they have yet been dispatched. Therefore, it is considered impossible that a British advance has been ordered.

The Standard's correspondent at Newcastle, Natal, telegraphing Monday night, says:

"The forward movement of the Boer forces, which threatened the Natal frontier, has been suddenly arrested. A majority of the burghers who had gathered on the heights northeast and east of Newcastle have fallen back on their original base near Sandspruit. The motive can only be conjectured."

TRANSVAAL'S REPLY READY.

Volksraad Adjourned Monday—Landing of Further Troops May Be Regarded as a Casus Belli.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, says that the meeting of the Raad adjourned at 11 o'clock in the morning, and that only a legal quorum of members was present. President Krüger, addressing the members, described the war as unjust and unnecessary, and denied that the Outlanders wanted the franchise. Lucas Meyer, the Chairman, said the real purpose of the British was "solely to gain Kaboth's vineyard."

The Transvaal reply, it is reported, is now ready for dispatch, and only waits the receipt of the British note.

Continuing, the correspondent says:

"I understand that the landing of further troops will be regarded as a casus belli. Four members of the Government will take command of the commandoes. Commandant Gen. Joubert started for the Natal border to-day with his staff."

A dispatch from Durban, Natal, announces that the Boers are expected to take the aggressive at once.

The most alarming rumors are afloat there respecting their intentions.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Stories of the movements of Boers and British, of the hurried muster and dispatch of troops on both sides, come from many points. A telegram from Ladysmith, Natal, says that the Orange Free State troops have occupied and closed Botha's Pass, on the Free State border, and that Commandant Allriche, Chief of the Free State Artillery, is proceeding in the direction of Kimberley with a considerable force of artillery. Another force of artillery, under Commandant Boning, has gone to Harrismith, while Commandant Smit commands a force of artillery en route for Kroonstedt.

The latest news received from Johannesburg, filed there yesterday, indicates that the last rush of Europeans to leave the town has occurred. They crowded the trains, occupying every possible inch on the trucks. There is considerable anxiety with regard to the few who remain behind, as communication seems to be cut off.

A Bloemfontein dispatch says that the Orange Free State Government has gazetted an alien expulsion law, and also a law forbidding the export of grain, stock, and other necessaries without a permit. Commandeering is proceeding there at a lively rate. A Commando from Bloemfontein is assembling to-day at Balmsolei.

The British steamer Talpoora, now in the transport service, arrived last evening at Durban, Natal, with field artillery, a hospital corps, and commissariat stores from India. The troops were promptly disembarked and sent by train up the country.

Among the steamships chartered by the British Government to-day for purposes of transport is the Nomadic.

Arrangements for the dispatch of war stores and men continue. A quantity of balloon material has been sent to South Africa, the War Office considering that military ballooning will prove of the greatest value in the kind of warfare expected in South Africa. The chartering of transports is still going on. Five vessels of the Cunard Line are now engaged.

One result of the war scare is an advance of 1s. to 1sd. in the price asked for the wheat offered in the Lynn market to-day.

A dispatch from Newcastle, Natal, reports that Commandant Gen. Joubert has gone to Vryheid.

GREAT BRITAIN IN NO HURRY.

Not Yet Ready to Substitute Force for Negotiation.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—While constant military orders are being issued here, progress seems very slow, and it must still be weeks before Great Britain will be in a position to strike, although it is believed that the British troops now at the front, or near it, are sufficient to protect British territory.

The Government is not showing any signs of haste in sending an ultimatum. This is probably due to a recognition that Great Britain is not yet ready to substitute force for negotiation, and the Cabinet, therefore, is giving the Transvaal every chance to accept the latest British proposals.

Give Bensolyptus Tooth Powder one trial. Its merit will do the rest. Cleanse the teeth. Sweetens the breath. At all druggists.—Adv.

PRESBYTERIANS ON THE TRANSVAAL

Council Postpones Action on Resolution Urging Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Transvaal situation formed the basis of animated discussion in the council of the Pan-Presbyterian alliance to-day. The controversy arose over a resolution introduced by Dr. Cyrus Cort of Sabillasville, Md., urging arbitration upon the Governments of Great Britain and the Transvaal in connection with the present crisis.

Dr. Cort, the author of the resolution, moved that it be sent to the Business Committee and a substitute was offered postponing the whole subject until Thursday, when the general question of arbitration will be under consideration.

The vote on the motions resulted in a tie. The Chair then cast the deciding vote for postponement until Thursday.

REPORTED OUTRAGES BY BOERS.

Assaults Committed on Refugees at a Railway Station.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—According to a dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, Portuguese East Africa, a crowd of Boers, who were assembled at the Machadorp station, forced the refugee passengers to uncover during the singing of a Boer national air, and severely maltreated several Englishmen, stabbing one and kicking and trampling upon others.

It is reported there also that two ladies have been outrageously assaulted at Paardekop station by the Boers, one being struck in the face by a rifle shoved through the railway carriage window, and the other struck by her assailant's fists.

Protection to Miners Withdrawn.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Mining Commissioner at Johannesburg has stated officially that the proclamation of Sept. 29, relative to the protection of miners, had been withdrawn, and he therefore advised all Britishers to leave as soon as possible.

$2,500,000 Gold in Transit Seized.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Lloyd's publishes a report that gold valued at £500,000, and in transit, has been commandeered by the Transvaal authorities.

2,000 Cubans Want to Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The War Office, it is reported, has received an offer from 2,000 officers and men of the Cuban Army for service in the Transvaal.

No Telegraph Beyond Charlestown.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Advices from Newcastle, Natal, report that telegraphic communication is interrupted beyond Charlestown, where the stores have been looted by the natives, since the departure of the whites.

Martial Law May Be Declared in Natal.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says he believes martial law will be declared in Natal with a view of preventing the Natal Dutch from joining the Boers.

Transvaal Mails Sent Back.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Natal authorities have announced that no more mails will be dispatched to the Transvaal until further notice. Last Friday's mail was sent back from the frontier.

ADMIRAL ERBEN ON THE BOERS.

Likens Them to Apache Indians and Says They Should Be Wiped Out.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Southwark of the Red Star Line were Rear Admiral Henry Erben (retired) and Mrs. Erben, John Bach McMasters, Mrs. McMasters, and two children, and Charles M. Mail. As to the trouble in the Transvaal, Admiral Erben said:

"I think that there will be war, and the Boers ought to be wiped out. The Boers are similar to the Apache Indians in this country; they do nothing toward civilizing the country, but always retard progress. Besides, we have Americans there; they have some rights which ought to be preserved, and we must take them into consideration."

Meeting to Sympathize with Boers.

A mass meeting to express sympathy with the Boers in their struggle against England will be held next Monday evening, Oct. 9, at Cooper Union. Bourke Cockran will deliver an oration. Tunis G. Bergen will also speak. The meeting will be presided over by Augustus Van Wyck. The movement, however, is not under the auspices of the Holland Society. Among the Vice Presidents of the meeting will be Abram S. Hewitt, Jordan L. Mott, Homer Lee, and Paul Dana.

$500,000 LUMBER YARD FIRE.

Said to be of Incendiary Origin—6,000,000 Feet of Stock Burned.

OIL CITY, Penn., Oct. 3.—The immense lumber yards of the Wheeler & Dusenbury Company, situated at Endeavor, about twenty-five miles from this city, were burned to-day. Over 6,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed, together with three houses, entailing a total loss of about $500,000. Insurance on the lumber is $25,000.

The private fire fighting apparatus of the company and appliances secured from the neighboring village and lumber camps around Hickory and West Hickory, and Nebraska were inadequate to cope with the flames, and assistance was asked from Warren, Tionesta, and this city. Special trains were hurried to the scene with engines, hose reels and men.

The prompt and effective service rendered by these fire fighters saved the company's mill and the village of Endeavor from destruction. The fight with the flames was waged all day, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon it was announced that the fire was under control.

It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

SERIOUS DISPENSARY FRAUDS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 3.—A bomb could not have caused more of a sensation had it dropped in the Dispensary Board of Control meeting to-day than did the report of the special committee of the board appointed a month ago to investigate the management of the institution which is under the direct charge of Commissioner J. B. Douthit. Mr. Douthit was elected by the Legislature as a member of the Board of Control, and was then elected State Liquor Commissioner.

Ten days ago the Chairman of the board, on receipt of reports made to him by the investigating committee, removed Bookkeeper Outze. To-day the board did not hesitate five minutes in removing Commissioner Douthit. No action has yet been taken as to prosecution. The Commissioner was found short $1,155 in the contraband department, that is to say, goods to that amount have been disposed of by him on his own account.

But the most sensational feature of the matter is what the committee describes as the perpetration of "a fraud on the people of South Carolina." By order of the Commissioner whisky of the "common one X" brand was bottled by the thousands of gallons and labeled "three X" and "four X," the charges on the consumer being correspondingly increased. Case goods of inferior manufacture were also labeled with the name and guarantee of another firm of National reputation. This was done in the case of several firms that supplied "case goods" to the dispensary, the dispensary doing the bottling. There was a vast quantity of evidence and affidavits.

May the Best Yacht Win.

Go comfortably. Steam-heated Central N. J. R. R. Ocean Str. "St. Johns," Pier 8, N. R., ft. Rector St.—Adv.

CHICAGO HAS WOMEN BANDITS.

Attacking an Old Man with Hatpin and Penknife, They Wound and Rob Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—Samuel Stoddard, sixty years old, was attacked late last night by two women who dragged him into a dark alley and robbed him of $15. He attempted to resist them, but the women used a long hatpin and a pocket knife as weapons.

Becoming weak from his injuries, Stoddard was forced to give up the struggle, and the female bandits escaped. The victim soon recovered, however, and with the hat belonging to one of his assailants appeared at the Desplaines Street Station shortly after.

The victim showed the police where his left leg had been pierced to the bone by the dangerous hatpin, how his coat had been slashed in several places by the knife, and then he lifted his head so that those standing about him could see the deep gash stretching from ear to nose.

The cut on his head caused him intense pain. Detectives Braitan and Mills scrutinized the hat brought in by Mr. Stoddard and declared that it belonged to Eva Marshall or Gertrude Smith, characters known to the police. An hour or two later the two detectives brought both women into the station, where they were identified by the aged victim as those who attacked him.

THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.

To Push Philippine Campaign Vigorously—Congress to Decide Form of Government for the People.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Hanna, Chairman Boutelle of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, ex-Secretary Bliss, and Myron Herrick of Cleveland had an informal talk with the President to-night on the Philippine situation, during which the President in a few words stated his position. Mr. Boutelle on leaving the White House stated that from what the President said the keynote of the Administration's policy is to establish in the Philippines a proper government, and leave details entirely in the hands of Congress. Mr. Boutelle summed up the President's informal statement as follows:

"The Administration policy is to carry out the manifest will of the American people in furnishing troops to go to the Philippine Islands to sustain the fruits of Admiral Dewey's victory. The duty that now devolves upon this Government is to maintain our sovereignty over the islands, and to sustain our soldiers against any enemy and against any disturbance of law and order, eerything being for the purpose of establishing a rightful Government for the people of the islands in such manner as the American Government through the Congress shall determine.

"The campaign must be pushed actively and vigorously and the opposition to our army must be ended as rapidly as possible. Peace must be established by this government and maintained until Congress shall determine what shall be done with the islands. From what the President said, it is proposed to bend every resource to the stamping out of all opposition to our authority, the settlement of the war and the establishment and maintainance of peace."

BOLD BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN.

Residence of Albert M. Kalbfleisch, in Clinton Avenue, Robbed While Family Was Down Stairs.

The residence of Albert M. Kalbfleisch, son of ex-Mayor Martin Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, was robbed about 10 o'clock last night of $1,500 worth of jewelry. All the members of the family except Albert Kalbfleisch, were at home at the time the robbery was committed. It is supposed that the robbers entered the house, which is at 533 Clinton Avenue, by climbing up the front veranda and forcing open a second-story front window.

Albert Kalbfleisch was returning home about 10 o'clock, and as he entered the grounds surrounding his house he met a well-dressed young man going out the front gate. The stranger tipped his hat and said "Good evening." Mr. Kalbfleisch returned the salute and passed on into the house.

He met his brother in the drawing room and asked who the caller was. His brother did not know of any caller, and Mr. Kalbfleisch went out to catch up with the stranger. Just as he stepped off his veranda he turned and looked back. Another stranger was sliding down one of the pillars of the porch. Mr. Kalbfleisch grabbed him and called his brother, who also seized the man. The latter broke away from them and darted down Clinton Avenue, with the two men in pursuit. Sergt. Vanderberg of the American District Telegraph Company joined them, but the stranger escaped the trio.

The burglars had locked all the bedroom doors on the second story of the mansion from the inside. The doors were forced open, and it was seen that the robbers had gone through everything where they might possibly find valuables, and that they had made away with all the jewelry in sight.

As the house is a very large one and the floors are heavily carpeted, the family, which was sitting down stairs, did not hear a sound.

Albert Kalbfleisch is a member of the Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Company, 100 William Street, Manhattan Borough. The company also has a factory at Morgan Avenue and Grand Street, Brooklyn.

PLOT TO ROTTEN-EGG BRYAN.

Kentucky Goebellites Were to Lay the Blame on the Brown Party.

Special to The New York Times.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—A remarkable political plot has been unearthed here. It is a scheme to inveigle W. J. Bryan into the State, and have him rotten-egged in his first appearance on a platform to speak. Goebel men have, it is said, been delegated to carry the plot out with the hope that such an outrage, being charged against the Brown Democrats, will cause a stampede to Goebel. Details of the scheme are meagre, but enough has been learned to fix the plot upon the henchmen of Goebel.

Mr. Bryan's real friends in this city are anxious that he shall be informed of the kind of reception prepared for him by his pretended friends and warned against his becoming an innocent party to such a plot.

In 1896 John G. Carlisle was rotten-egged at Covington. This was carried out by the same gang of Goebelites who would now humiliate Col. Bryan in order to create sympathy for Goebel.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISVILLE.

Judge Evans Delivers a Strong Charge on Fraud at the Polls.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—Registration of voters went on to-day in the 206 precincts of Louisville and Jefferson County. As was anticipated, it was heavy, owing to the intense feeling on both sides in both the State and local elections.

The Democratic election officers refused to allow representatives of the Honest Election League to record the number of Democrats and Republicans who registered. In precincts where the colored vote is heaviest every possible delay and subterfuge was used to cut down the negro registration. In precincts where the better element of the people live no fraud was attempted.

This morning Judge Walter Evans delivered a strong charge to the Grand Jury regarding fraud at the polls, and it had its effect upon the registration officers.

New Professor for Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 3.—Prof. Richard Morris, Superintendent of the public schools of Dunellen, has accepted the Chair of Mathematics in Rutgers College. He will succeed Prof. Scattergood, the latter going to the University of Georgia. Prof. Morris is a graduate of Rutgers.

Just a Reminder.

There is Stout, too—both EVANS'.—Adv.

FIRST YACHT RACE FOR NEITHER BOAT

Shamrock and Columbia do not Finish in the Time Limit.

THE RESULT INDECISIVE

Challenger Handled in an Admirable Manner by Capt. Hogarth.

CRITICISM FOR BARR

Yachtsmen Say He Ran the Defender Like an Amateur—Irish Boat Beaten by 2 Minutes and 44 Seconds on the Outward Leg.

With a percentage of that element known as luck largely in her favor, and in a fluky wind that ranged from twelve knots an hour to a "Paddy's hurricane," Sir Thomas Lipton's aspirant for international yachting laurels managed to hold Columbia in the first of the series of races for the America's cup. The contest was sailed yesterday over a course that was intended to be to leeward and return fifteen nautical miles each way. The veering wind, however, made the first half of the race a reach for almost half of the distance, while the windward work, which was supposed to test the powers of the two yachts was little more than a drifting match, that could not be completed within the stipulated five and a half hours' elapsed time.

The only features of the beat home was the fluky winds and the admirable manner in which Capt. Hogarth handled the challenger, obtaining the best results from each flaw of wind that sauntered along the surface of old ocean. Except for a few minutes at a time, the broad expanse of canvas that surmounted the emerald-hued hull of the Shamrock was filled with wind. It was a wonderful exhibit of "Lipton luck" coupled with exquisite handling on the part of the skipper and crew of the Irish boat.

COLUMBIA POORLY HANDLED.

On the other hand, Capt. Barr failed to bring out the good points of the Columbia. Many expert racing yachtsmen declared that he handled the yacht like the veriest amateur, and one prominent member of the New York Yacht Club said in reference to Capt. Barr's undoubted poor judgment: "We can do but little against the element of luck, but we can't forgive absolutely bad management of the yacht."

The Shamrock started away in the lead and held it until a shift of wind gave Columbia a chance to overhaul her. Columbia then held the premier position until both had jibed around the outer mark. Then King Aeolus began his pranks, and for scarcely five minutes at a time did the wind hold true.

The course was kept absolutely clear from interference by excursion or other craft. Not at any time during the race was any craft within a mile of the competing yachts. "If they were in the centre of the Western ocean they could not be more free from interference," was the comment of Capt. Robley D. Evans, after the announcement was made that the race was declared off and the fleet of steam craft began their customary race toward the city.

Only four boats persistently ignored the signals of the guard boats to keep outside the lines. These were the passenger boats Glen Island, Idlewild, Majenta, and the British steam yacht Whyte Ladye, owned by J. Lawson Johnson. Capt. Evans announced that the licenses of the respective pilots and commanders of these four boats would be revoked at once, and requested Capt. Roberts of the Manning to notify the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington and the Collector of this port that it was his wish that these measures be taken.

THE START FOR THE RACES.

There was a touch of the breath of Winter in the crisp morning air, and the fresh breeze from the northward whistled a strident tune through the taut rigging of the hundreds of craft that were waiting to carry the thousands of sightseers down the bay and out to the old Sandy Hook Lightship, that rose and fell on the short tumble of sea outside the bar. Myriad flags snapped gayly from their halyards, and under the bluest of skies, crowded to the gunwales with gay excursionists, the steamers sailed away to the southward, to the accompaniment of scores of bands, whose strains were wafted to leeward in a combination of harmonies that by themselves could be recognized as "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Come Back to Erin," "Killarney," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "The Wearing of the Green," "Dear Little Shamrock," and "The Red, White, and Blue." As a whole, however, the composite production could scarcely be called music.

The torpedo fleet and the squadron of revenue cutters made an impressive picture as they steamed through the flotilla of passenger steamboats and pleasure craft, the grim little torpedo boats, speeding over the bright waters of the bay and tossing cascades of glistening spray to starboard and port, forming another side to the picture that otherwise represented sport and pleasure alone.

Capt. Robley D. Evans went on board the cutter Manning, which acted as the flagship of the squadron, at the man-of-war anchorage at Tompkinsville, and was cheered to the echo as the majestic ship swung through the fleet at a fifteen-knot clip. The majority of vessels went out through the Swash Channel, passing close to Romer Beacon and through Gedney's Channel to the lightship.

Long before 11 o'clock the fleet of boats arrived in the neighborhood of the starting line, the smaller ones heaving and rolling about at a good rate in the seaway that was scarcely more than sufficient to make the big three-deckers curtsey to one another and to the racing yachts.

THE RACERS PASS OUT.

The Shamrock passed out by the Hook, in tow, at 9 o'clock with her two headsails in stops. The Columbia followed at 9:25, also in tow, and hoisting her mainsail. The Columbia broke out two headsails at 9:40, when about two miles east of the Hook and cast off her tow. At the same time the Shamrock, about three miles further to the east, was headed up to the wind and began hoisting her mainsail. She had it well up when the Columbia passed her under her three lower sails.

The Shamrock stood off and on near the lightship under mainsail, jib, and medium club topsail. Capt. Hogarth gave an excellent exhibition of the qualities of his craft as he dodged about among the fleet of steam craft. Her canvas set to perfection, and was a credit to Ratsey's loft. She wore the mainsail with cloths parallel to the leach and running from head to foot. The sails of the Columbia, although by no means a poor suit, were noticeably inferior to those that surmounted the hull of the Irish flier. The Columbia wore a crosscut mainsail, and above it was a club topsail scarcely larger than an ordinary working affair.

The breeze was blowing at the rate of about ten knots when the Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton on the bridge, arrived off the lightship, and he repeatedly raised his white-topped yachting cap in acknowledgment of the cheers of the assembled crowd. There was a little heave of sea that kept the smaller yachts pitching at a pretty lively rate, but the bright waters lacked that long rolling swell that alone could move the larger craft that crowded about in the vicinity of the two racers.

THE COURSE SIGNALED.

The course was signaled shortly before 11 o'clock from the Regatta Committee's boat Luckenbach, and the attention of the racing yachtsmen called to the fluttering bunting at the springstays with a gun. The code flags read D. F. J, which, translated, meant that the compass on the committee boat recorded the wind as south-southwest, and the yachts were to make the first leg of the course to leeward.

Soon after the signals were set, the tugboat, under command of Nells Olsen, started to log the course and lay the outer mark. The Corsair, flagship of the club, did not arrive near the starting line until 11:15, and as soon as Commodore Morgan's craft was decried, the starting signals were made.

The fleet of excursion boats, with few exceptions, behaved admirably at the start, and Capt. Evans, who had anticipated some difficulty, was agreeably disappointed. Just as the signals for the start of the race were sent aloft on the committee boat, the converted yacht Alleen, flying the house flag of the Second Battalion of Naval Militia, commanded by Lieut. Ford, came alongside the revenue cutter Manning, which, under the personal direction of Capt. Evans, was the flagship of the patrol boats. Lieut. Ford offered the services of the Alleen as a guard boat, which was promptly accepted.

"Hoist a guard flag and take your course from the Manning," was the megaphoned reply to Lieut. Ford's offer. "And say, go over and put that side-wheeler out of the way," shouted Capt. Evans, indicating the Magenta, which was crowding in between two revenue boats. The Alleen quickly forced the Magenta outside of the lines, and the Naval Militia had the honor of performing the first act of real duty in Capt. Evans's programme.

YACHTS GET AWAY.

The competing yachts had in the meantime been manoeuvring for position to the weather end of the line, and, coming down with spinnaker poles lowered to port, were fairly away on their course before the fast softening breeze, while the majority of excursionists were hardly aware that the first race of the 1899 series was in progress. The Shamrock was first away, and for a time ran away from her white-helmed rival.

Owing to the fact that it was impossible for either boat to complete the course within the stipulated five and one-half hours, the same race will be resailed to-morrow and the second of the scheduled series, the triangular race, will be sailed on Saturday. The starting time for both races is fixed for 11 o'clock each morning.

While the steam craft were racing cityward after the race, the two contestants lowered their mountains of canvas and were taken in tow by their respective tugboats and escorted inside Sandy Hook to their respective moorings.

The result of the contest, indecisive as it was, proves that the Shamrock, sailed by Capts. Hogarth and Wringe, is by far the most formidable craft that has ever crossed the Atlantic in quest of the America's Cup. With an even division of luck, however, and a steady breeze, the Columbia is undoubtedly the faster boat in medium airs.

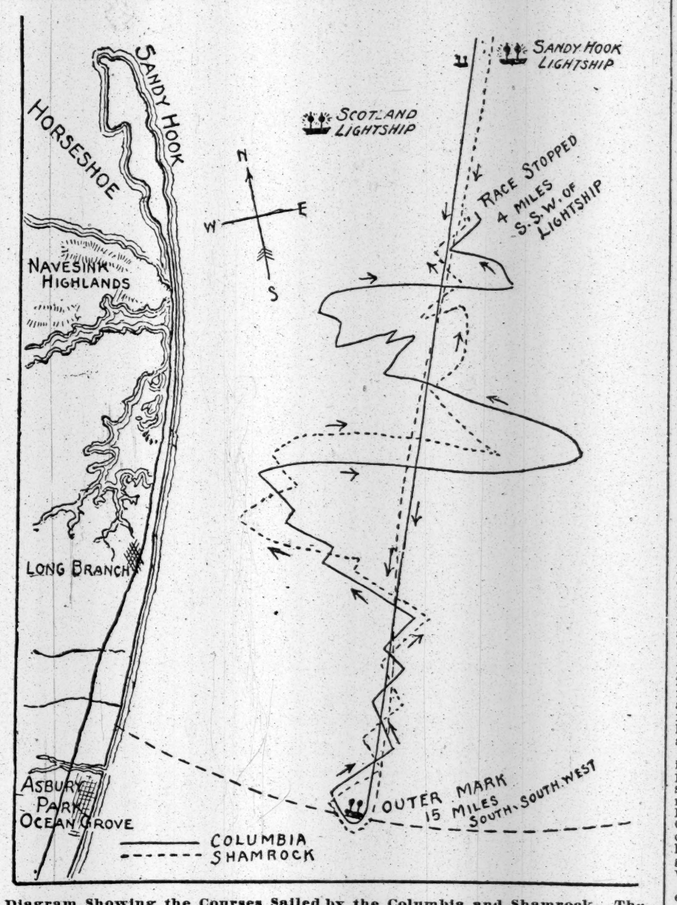


Diagram Showing the Courses Sailed by the Columbia and Shamrock. The Course of the Columbia Is Shown by Continuous Lines, and That of the Shamrock by Dotted Lines. Arrows Show the Direction in Which the Yachts Were Sailing.

THE BIG RACE IN DETAIL.

Poor Handling of the Columbia—If Either Yacht Had Won It Would Have Been Nothing but a Fluke.

No other yacht race was ever started with quite so many spectators in the dark as to what was going on. The Regatta Committee was supposed by the majority of the spectators to be on board the Corsair, but it was on one of the Luckenbach tugs. She took her position before half the excursion boats and the guard boats had arrived. The signals were set, and the yachts stole away like two ghosts, and particularly secret ghosts at that.

The starting arrangements included a preparatory, a warning, a starting, and a handicap signal. The official starting signal was made at 11:15, and the two yachts went over the line as follows: Shamrock, 11:15:37; Columbia, 11:16:20.

The conditions at the commencement of the race were: Wind, north-northeast and light; sea, smooth; sky, clear; air, cold. course, south-southwest. Down on the horizon to leeward there seemed to be the hard outlines of a shifting and choppy sea, but as the yachts ran down the wind this disappeared, and the sea continued smooth all day.

The yachts crossed the line with mainsails, clubtopsails balloon jibtopsails, and spinnakers set. The Columbia broke out her spinnaker from the stops in which she had sent it up, while the Shamrock, according to the time-honored English custom, set hers flying. The Shamrock had the easterly position as the yachts started on their journey, and the Columbia was nearer to the New Jersey shore.

The jockeying work of the race began when the Columbia made an attempt to break the Shamrock's wind by running in astern of her. But Capt. Barr soon thought better of this, and pulled out to the westward, giving his opponent an unbroken wind. It looked now as if the yachts were off for an uneventful run to leeward, and the spectators seized the opportunity to compare the set of the canvas of the competitors.

THE SET OF THE BOATS' CANVAS.

The Shamrock's gray spinnaker set much better than the Columbia's yellow one, and furthermore the latter's canvas was not pulling as the former's did. The round cut of the foot on the Shamrock's was doing its work in the moderate breeze. Columbia rolled more in the beam sea, and every roll threw the wind out of her spinnaker, so that it flapped in long sinuous folds of shimmering yellow.

Off the lower side of the Highlands at 11:40 the racers were on even terms, and it looked at this point as if Columbia was making a very small gain. If there was any gain, it was only for a few moments, for the Shamrock fully held her own a little later, and even seemed to draw a little ahead.

There was either some slight difference in the compasses of the two yachts or a purpose on the part of Capt. Barr to work shoreward, for the Columbia gradually moved to a more westerly course than that held by her opponent. It may have been Capt. Barr thought the set of the ebb tide down the Jersey beach would be of some help to him. Such an idea, however, lacks ground, because a southerly current prevails inshore in those waters.

Capt. Hogarth, by steering a more easterly course than Capt. Barr, put a deal more wind into his spinnaker. It bellied out till it looked as if it would burst, while the Columbia's was dead and useless. As soon as the skipper of the challenger perceived the wonderful stupidity of him of the defender, he used his spinnaker for all it was worth, and then he drew away from the Columbia at a rapid gait. The manner in which the cup defender was sailed from 11:45 till about 12:30 was the wonder of all beholders. Such excreably bad steering before the wind never was seen before in a cup race in this land, and good partists hope never to see anything like it again.

BARR CHANGES HIS COURSE.

About this time Capt. Barr gave up trying to hunt the Jersey beach and wisely followed his leader. By doing so he made his spinnaker tell to much better advantage, and at the same time got a favoring slant of wind which enabled him to pull up a little toward the Shamrock. The policing of the course was so admirable that no boat broke the wind of the racers.

At 12:07:20 the Columbia took in her spinnaker, and shortly afterward jibed her mainsail and shifted her balloon jibtopsail to port. A few minutes later she broke out her forestaysail, which had been up in stops. She had a long, hard pull in get

der her lee and, blanketing her, went past her as if she were at anchor. In one minute by the watch the American yacht had jumped out to fully a hundred yards ahead. It was one of the swiftest changes of position ever seen in any race except in one or two of Columbia's races with Defender.

COLUMBIA DRAWING AWAY.

The Columbia now seemed to be trimmed to a nicety. Every inch of her canvas was doing its work, and she was on one of her best points of sailing—a broad reach. As soon as Shamrock was out from under the champion's lee she tried hard to gain the lost ground, but Capt. Hogarth's error in running off to set his spinnaker and then luffing toward the Columbia, thereby letting her get directly on his weather quarter and blanket him, could not be so speedily repaired. Columbia continued to draw away at a rousing pace, and at 12:45 was half a mile ahead of her opponent.

The wind at this time was lighter than it had been, and by no means steady. It blew in little puffs, and first one and then the other got a little help from it. At one moment the Columbia would be heeled far over, and the next minute it would be the other craft. In the long run one got as much benefit as the other from the puffs.

Capt. Barr began again to work the Columbia in toward the land, evidently expecting the wind to draw off it. While the Columbia was doing this, the Shamrock cut down her lead very materially. But as soon as they both headed on the same course again the Columbia began to draw away once more. Occasionally a slant of wind would help the Shamrock.

At 1:10 the yachts were off Elberon, the Columbia leading by half a mile, with her balloon jib topsail all slack, while the Shamrock's was drawing beautifully. A minute later the Shamrock's fell slack. This is cited only to show how fickle the wind was.

At 1:14:30 the wind made another shift, this time going off shore, and the Shamrock, getting the change first, jibed her mainsail and shifted her head sheets. Her balloon jibtopsail began to draw superbly at once, while the Columbia's head canvas was hanging in loose folds. Columbia was able to follow suit at 1:21:15. This shift of wind was distinctly favorable to Shamrock, and with it came a freshening of the breeze, which further helped her, as she brought it up with her. Before the Columbia had got herself trimmed down to the new wind the Shamrock had run up on her by fully a quarter of a mile. The green yacht was now to windward and was doing well.

ROUNDING THE MARK.

Both yachts sent up No. 1 jibs in stops as they approached the mark boat, and Shamrock broke hers out at 1:32, taking in her staysail. A minute later Columbia took in her staysail and broke out her No. 1 jib. The spinnaker pole of the Irish yacht was lowered on deck at 1:34, and at the same time the Columbia set her staysail, sheeting it home quickly and in a seamanlike manner. Both doused their balloon jibtopsails as they came up to the mark, around which the Columbia jibed at 1:37:57. The Shamrock executed the same evolution at 1:39:58.

Immediately after rounding Columbia made a short hitch on the port tack and quickly returned to the starboard. She set her baby jib topsail on the second tack. Shamrock went on the starboard and then on the port tack, and on the latter Columbia at once followed her.

On this tack, which was the first of sufficient duration to give any ground for a judgment, the Columbia was at the outset a quarter of a mile to windward of her opponent. The wind was light, and both yachts stood up like churches, except when an occasional puff forced their lee rails to approach the water. The sea was so smooth, however, that they had no water on their decks.

In the matter of footing the Shamrock seemed to equal her opponent, and it became a question of pointing. At 1:55:15 Shamrock went on the starboard tack, Columbia at once following. At 1:56 Shamrock went back on the port tack, and the defender, of course, immediately followed suit. The challenger's short-tack tactics were continued, for she went on the starboard tack at 1:58, followed by Columbia at 1:59:20. At 2:01 Capt. Hogarth tacked to port again and Columbia followed.

It was evidently the intention of Shamrock to gain by her quickness in stays. She did not accomplish much by it at first, and held the port tack for a considerable time. As the two stretched away on this tack, it was a treat to see the set of the challenger's sails. They proved to be veritable triumphs of the sailmaker's art. In footing on this tack the Shamrock had the better of it, and she appeared to point quite as well while maintaining her rap full.

SHAMROCK OUTFOOTS COLUMBIA.

At 2:06 the Shamrock had outfooted Columbia on the port tack and was exactly abeam of her, instead of 100 yards astern as she had been. It was a magnificent race, as it had been from the start, and at 2:08 the Shamrock had open water between her boom and Columbia's bowsprit. The challenger was still to leeward, however, but it seemed as if she were going so fast that she might in time be able to tack across her rival's bows.

Knowledge of this caused Capt. Barr to go on the starboard tack at 2:13:20, followed by Capt. Hogarth forty seconds later. On this tack the Columbia at once caught a favoring slant of wind and was able to luff up fully a point closer than her opponent. She held her luff only a few seconds, however, and then the puff favored the Shamrock. The Irish yacht on this tack was at the outset a quarter of a mile astern of her opponent and was sailing a course about the same distance to windward of the Columbia.

The Shamrock went on the port tack at 2:19:05, but the Columbia showed no anxiety to follow her. It was 2:20:30 when she finally followed the challenger. It was now evident that on the last starboard tack the Columbia had made a big gain, the sum total of starts being in her favor.

At 2:23:30 Shamrock went on the starboard tack again, and Columbia crossed her bows half a mile ahead of her. At 2:24:20, having the Shamrock directly in her wake, the Columbia went about, and the race appeared to be over. The Columbia was half a mile ahead, and the Shamrock's bowsprit was pointing directly at the Columbia's taffrail.

At 2:29:45 Columbia went on the port tack. The wind continued light and the sea smooth. At 2:31:15 the champion went back to the starboard tack. She heeled just a trifle more than her opponent at this time, but the wind was so fickle that this may have had no significance. At 2:36 the Shamrock went on the port tack again, and at 2:37:20 the Columbia followed suit. The yachts were now off Long Branch, and the Columbia was about five-eighths of a mile dead to windward of her opponent. It was perfectly evident now that the Columbia could outpoint Shamrock.

SHORT TACK STRUGGLE.

At 2:39 the Shamrock went on the starboard tack again, and the Columbia followed in ten seconds. At 2:41:45 Capt. Hogarth put the challenger on the port tack again, and the Columbia at once followed suit. The British skipper was again trying to gain something by his yacht's quickness in stays. The gain was not apparent to the naked eye, but there was no loss. The Shamrock tacked again at 2:44:30. At 2:45 she went on the port tack, and at the same instant the Columbia went on the starboard. Capt. Barr was quite willing to make a short tack struggle of it. These tactics kept the excursion fleet at a long distance.

At 2:48:45 the Columbia came about once again, and headed out to sea. Her wind was not as good as that held by the Shamrock, which was fully half a mile further out, and consequently the latter for a time pointed better up toward the mark. But this advantage was only temporary. At 2:47:05 the Shamrock went on the starboard tack, and the Columbia followed her at once. At 2:54 the Shamrock got a slant that put her up into the Columbia's wake, and so Capt. Barr at 2:55:30 threw the champion to the port tack, the Shamrock following at 2:56.

The wind now headed Columbia off so far that Shamrock was pointing three points better and going all the time, while the Columbia's sails were quite slack. This was one of the worst flukes of a very fluky day. At 3:03 the Shamrock had crossed the Columbia's bows on the port tack, carrying a fine breeze with her.

At 3:04:45 the Columbia went about in an effort to get out of the soft spot into which she had run. The Shamrock followed suit within thirty seconds. As the Shamrock did this, the Columbia went back on the port tack again, and now the two yachts were standing toward one another on different tacks. As they drew toward one another the wind hauled a little more off shore, and when the Shamrock, at 3:07, went to the port tack she had the Columbia astern of her on the same tack.

WIND VERY LIGHT.

The wind continued to be very light, and the sea as smooth as the North River. The two racers stood up as stiff as churches and went through the water at a moderate pace. The Shamrock was doing quite as good work as the Columbia, but the champion was so close on her heels that when she received a favoring slant a few minutes later it pushed her well up toward the challenger.

Luffing tactics now began. First the Columbia tried it, and then the Shamrock. Then it became plain that the Columbia was both outfooting and outpointing her opponent. But the wind was at all times in the race so fluky that it was impossible to credit the yacht which was making gains with any decided superiority. Whatever gain one or the other made seemed to be as much the result of favor by the fickle breezes as of any clever work on the part of the vessel herself.

Now began a series of exasperating changes of the wind, slight in themselves, but of vast importance in affecting the general result. At 3:19 the Columbia established an overlap on her rival. The wind had hauled so that both of them were able to head up toward the lightship by two points better than they had previously shown.

The change in the direction of their heads brought the Columbia on the weather quarter of the Shamrock. At once Capt. Hogarth ramped the Shamrock off in an attempt to run out from under the cover of the Columbia's spread of canvas, which was cutting up his wind. The increased speed of the challenger caused her to open up a gap between her and the Columbia at once.

The challenger now made a continuous gain for some time. Both of the yachts were looking up well toward the final mark, and it seemed as if they might finish the race within the time limit. The fickleness of the wind had to be counted on, however, and the end was not yet.

SHAMROCK HALF A MILE AHEAD.

At 3:25 the Shamrock was half a mile ahead of the white cup defender, and was still forging ahead at a lively pace. The Columbia's bad luck followed her, and she ran into another of the soft spots which seemed to be lying all over the sea waiting for her. The fact that she had so little wind seemed to trouble Capt. Barr's judgment, for instead of ramping her off or going about, he began to pinch her. In such a light wind this was not a wise thing to do, if, indeed, it is at any time or in any conditions. The result in the present instance was that the Columbia was for a time quite dead, and her head sails hung slack, as if there were no wind at all.

At 3:26:15 Capt. Barr put the Columbia on the starboard tack, and of course the Shamrock at once followed the lead of the other yacht. When they had gone about it was seen that the Shamrock was half a mile on the weather side of the Columbia.

Then there came a slant of wind which, strange to say, helped the defender of the cup. For a time she was able to point three points higher than her opponent. But it was only for a few moments. Now came a series of shifting slants of the wind, favoring first one and then the other.

Now it was one and then the other of the two racers which stood up like the proverbial church while the other heeled far down to leeward with full sails and a bone in her teeth. This condition of the wind made it a long and monotonous starboard tack in toward the New Jersey shore. The wind for a time was a mere breath, but the Shamrock proved to be a better drifter than had been expected.

FINE HANDLING OF SHAMROCK.

At 3:44:10 o'clock the Columbia went on the port tack, and the Shamrock followed speedily. Immediately after the tack the challenger had the better of the wind conditions, and she profited by them. She lay right on the edge of a wavering slant of the breeze, and followed it around with a skill which called forth the warmest admiration of every man who knew anything about the handling of sailing craft.

The Columbia, on the other hand, was not getting a good wind, and Capt. Barr was not finding his way into that which the Shamrock had. At 4 o'clock the wind freshened a trifle, and both of the yachts began to show a better speed. They heeled over once more under the pressure of their big clubtopsails, and carried bones in their teeth. It was impossible to tell which of them was moving the faster.

The Columbia went on the starboard tack again at 4:05:45, and the Shamrock followed on her heels like the shadow of fate. On this tack the Columbia carried the better wind, for the fickleness of the breeze continued. The Shamrock was unable to hold her weatherly position, and she began to drop down toward the Columbia. She continued to do so till the two were quite close together.

At 4:30 the Shamrock endeavored to move away from her rival by going on the port tack, but of course the Columbia at once followed suit. It was evident that, owing to the shift of the wind, which sent the Shamrock down toward the Columbia, the latter had gained materially. She was still a little astern, but was holding the weatherly course, and it was any one's race.

Soon after the tack a favorable slant of the wind helped the defender of the cup once more, and she began to gain on the challenger at a pace which much have given much uneasiness to those on the Shamrock and the Erin.

The Columbia now came up on the Shamrock's lee quarter and made the first of two efforts to run through her lee. This attempt failed, and the challenger, easing her helm, ran off like a witch, and soon had a space of open water showing between her taffrail and the end of the Columbia's bowsprit.

For some time the challenger seemed to have things all her own way, but the Columbia had not yet shot her last bolt in the first of the races. Suddenly she began to gain on her rival. It was impossible to see the precise reason, and there was no other hypothesis tenable than a favorable slant of the wondrously fickle wind.

Whatever the cause, she ran up under the Shamrock's lee, and a few minutes later she began to go through it, slowly at first, but at length like a steam yacht.

THE RACE DECLARED OFF.

While this burst of speed on the part of the defender was delighting the hearts of the patriotic watchers of the race, the committee's tug had been running down toward the yachts, and those who had seen her knew that the end of the struggle was at hand. At 4:35 the tug fired a gun, and ran up the international code letter R, which signified that the race was off, the time limit having expired before one of the yachts had crossed the line at the finish.

When the gun was fired both of the racers turned to the starboard tack and this move brought the Columbia out on the Shamrock's weather quarter. And that was where she would have remained had the race continued. In the circumstances, however, she was only in a position to start on the journey back to her anchorage, and the Shamrock, tacking under her lee, went with her.

Both yachts now sent down their clubtopsails and stood away toward the Hook. In a few minutes their tugs were alongside of them, and the two lines were passed aboard. The racers took in their headsails and started back to their anchorages in tow. And so ended the first attempt to sail the first of the series of races for the America's Cup in 1899.

Although yesterday's struggle cannot be said to prove anything, it may be interesting to the reader to know just how much the Columbia beat the challenger to the outer mark. The Columbia's elapsed time over the outward leg of the course was 2:21:37 and the Shamrock's was 2:24:21. Thus the Columbia beat her opponent in this run 2 minutes 44 seconds.

As the wind was not true, and the Columbia passed the Shamrock on a broad reach, and not on a run, it cannot be held that these figures prove anything at all decisive as to the relative merits of the two yachts. It will take a fair and straight race, with a true and brisk wind, to give any satisfactory information on that point. If either yacht had won yesterday's race, it could not have been called anything but a fluke, a thing abhorred of all yachtsmen.

WHAT YACHTSMEN THINK.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Iselin Both Confident—Praise for the Patrol Fleet.

After the yachts had dropped anchor in the Horseshoe, Sir Thomas Lipton, accompanied by Lord Charles Beresford, the Right Hon. Arnold Morley, the Right Hon. Charles Russell, and Dr. Reid Mackay, went over from the Erin to the Plymouth, where Sir Thomas had an extended consultation with Capts. Wringe and Hogarth. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw Sir Thomas as he and his party were going back to the Erin, and he was asked his opinion of the course and the patrolling.

"I can hardly find words to express my appreciation of the patrolling," said Sir Thomas. "It was the most magnificently managed affair I have ever seen, and in no place in the world. In my opinion, would it have been possible to do as well as was done yesterday. It was splendid.

"The revenue cutters and torpedo boats made it impossible for the excursion boats to crowd us even had they attempted to do so, and it was evident that the Captains of the excursion steamers knew what was in store for them if they attempted any untoward measures.

"As for the race—or, rather, no race—I want to say that I am very much encouraged. The Shamrock did all we expected of her. As to what may happen in the future, I can only say that either boat may win.

"As to the Columbia, no boat was ever better handled. Nothing could be more beautifully perfect than the way she was sailed. Everything she is capable of was, I believe, brought out of her."

MR. ISELIN CONFIDENT.

C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the cup defender Columbia, when asked for a statement on the race, said:

"I do not consider to-day's race a fair test of the two boats at all, for it was too fluky for any one to see which was doing the better work at any point of sailing. First one would be ahead and then the other.

"I never saw the wind so baffling as it was out there, and at times when one boat was close hauled to windward the other would be getting the breeze from abeam. I have just as much confidence in the Columbia now as I ever had.

The New York Yacht Club was deserted until a late hour last night, and the few members who then straggled in were not disposed to be communicative concerning their views of the race and the opinion they had formed therefrom of the merits and chances of the respective yachts. The impression gathered was that while the unfavorable conditions of wind under which the race was sailed did not permit of any definite judgment being formed, still the Shamrock had instilled the yachtsmen with a wholesome respect, and that the belief is growing that if the Columbia keeps the cup on this side of the Atlantic it will only be after a hard-won victory.

John Hyslop said he thoroughly believed in the Columbia, that there was a greater refinement in her design, that her lines were more easy and graceful, and that she would prove herself as well able to carry her canvas as would the Shamrock in a blow. He however, seemed to think very well of the challenger, and made it plain that his opinion had bettered since he measured her. "She is by far the best they ever sent over," said he.

S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the club, said: "The work of Capt. Evans and the torpedo fleet in keeping the course clear to-day was eminently satisfactory to the Regatta Committee in particular, and to the members of the New York Yacht Club in general.

"All I can say about the race itself is that a yachtsman would have preferred a wind true and of uniform strength from start to finish, so that the merits of the challenger and defender could have been properly tested."

When asked for his opinion, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, for a reply, placed his finger to his lips and looked mysterious. Other members were equally reluctant to talk.

Lewis Nixon said: "The performance today was about what is to be expected, as both nations are turning out boats of very similar models. I was surprised to see the Shamrock do so well in light winds, but it seemed to me that when the breeze freshened, Columbia had the advantage. I think that when there is a race in a fair wind, Columbia will win by five or six minutes."

DAVID BARRIE PLEASED.

David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, said: "The wind to-day was unsteady and full of puffs. But we have no complaints to make; we are more than pleased."

"Which of the two boats do you think is the better in a light wind?" he was asked.

For answer Mr. Barrie placed the index finger of his right hand to his lips and whistled.

"How about rough weather?"

The same answer was given with the additional remark that it would be indiscreet for him to make any reference to the merits of the contesting yachts.

Then the inquiry was made, "Don't you think it was a bad break on the part of the Columbia to stand in shore on the starboard tack and leave you when she had you under her?"

For answer Mr. Barrie again placed a finger to his lips.

Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, who has seen all the international races of recent years, witnessed the performance of the Shamrock and the Columbia and said: "The Columbia is the better boat without a doubt. The showing made by the Shamrock was due to the chance of occasional puffs of wind. In an even wind the Columbia is bound to outrun her rival, and she can sail quite as closely to windward.

"The Shamrock was managed with great skill, but the Yankee boat is undoubtedly the superior yacht, and this, in my opinion, will be shown in future races. But the Shamrock is the best cup hunter I have seen race in a very long experience."

Commodore Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club, thought the test, so far as it was carried, indicated that the boats were more closely matched than any previous two competitors for America's cup. He said: "In design the boats seem to be evenly matched, and it looks as though the results will depend mainly on the sailing of them. Of course it is hard to predicate an opinion on their performance in such fickle winds. Both boats were well handled, but the Columbia made a mistake on that last leg, in which she led in shore, by standing in too far."

The sailors on the Shamrock were evidently under instructions not to give opinions or make statements, but it was impossible for them to hide their jubilation over the showing made by the Shamrock.

"Well, what do you think of your boat now and of ours?" asked one of the crew as he was going over the side, and then, without waiting for an answer, he added: "You see what the Shamrock did in light weather? Well, wait till it comes on to blow, and then we'll knock 'ell out of the Columbia."

A loud roar of laughter from the crew on deck showed that they indorsed the sentiment of their shipmate.

ON BOARD THE CLUB BOATS.

New York Members and Friends Saw the Race from the Steamboat Republic.

The steamboat Republic, chartered by the New York Yacht Club for the America's Cup races, left Pier A North River at 9:20 A. M. The members of the club, who had been originally notified that the Republic would leave at 9:30 A. M., were advised by postal cards on Monday that the hour of departure had been changed to 9 A. M. As the tickets read 9:30 A. M., this led to confusion, and had the steamboat left promptly numbers would have missed her. As it was several indignant guests who had not been notified of the change were left on the pier as the boat steamed off.

The Republic, although a large boat, and members were allowed only three guest tickets each, was too crowded for comfort, and carried over 1,400 spectators. There was a natural desire on the part of many people to see the race from the club steamboat, and New York society was well represented in consequence. The trip down the bay on the lightship was uneventful. The morning air was chill, and the cabins were crowded in consequence all the way out.

Heavy wraps and Winter coats were generally worn, and there was an entire absence of Summer yachting costumes. One young man, who dared to wear a straw hat, was the cynosure of all eyes. Bouillon and sandwiches were served on the trip down, and the members and guests formed into groups and amused themselves by discussion of the chances of the race, and in listening to the music of an excellent band, which played continuously.

VETERAN YACHTSMEN IN DEMAND.

When the race began the crowd on the Republic crowded the forward deck, and every veteran yachtsman was the centre of a group of interested and excited men and women, who besought their opinions, and questioned them continuously. Secretary Oddie, Measurer Hyslop, Dr. Asch, Commodore Postley, ex-Commodore Dickerson, John F. Lovejoy, Newberry Thorne, and J. Norton Winslow were especially in demand. There were several English visitors on board, but they were unwilling to bet on Shamrock, although they did not conceal their delight when she gained or led Columbia.

Luncheon was served at noon at small tables set in the cabins, and this occupied the crowd until the turn of the outer stakeboat. The band played "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" when Columbia first passed the Shamrock, and "Killarney" when the Shamrock forged ahead. Both airs were greeted with hearty applause.

The Republic steamed close to the two yachts on her way in, and hearty cheers were given both boats and their crews. Mrs. Iselin, on Columbia, bowed to the crowd and waved her greetings, as did also Mr. Iselin, and Sir Thomas Lipton, on Shamrock. The Republic reached her pier at 7 P. M., and landed safely her tired and hungry passengers.

THOSE ON THE REPUBLIC.

Among the many well-known men and women on the Republic were United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett and Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. F. J. Mackey of London, Gen. Frederick J. Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Kissell, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gilbert Thebaud, Dr. Wynkoop, Miss Wynkoop, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Williams, W. Gould Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. James Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minton, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland and Mrs. Howland, Dr. Austin Flint and Mrs. Flint, William Emmet, Miss Kathleen Emmet, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Emmet.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers, Dr. John C. Barron and Mrs. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Park, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whistler of Baltimore, Col. Daniel Appleton, Messrs. Lawrence Embree, J. Norton Winslow, F. Guild, F. M. Cronise, Charles S. Boyd, H. Edwards Ficken, R. Peabody, Elisha Walker, F. M. Sturgis, Cleveland H. Dodge, Archibald Russell, Arthur B. Emmons, J. Andrews Swan, Robert Rutherfurd, L. W. Fisher, Charles A. Appleton, Grosvenor Hubbard, W. L. Stow, De Forest Danielson, Charles D. Ingersoll, Louis E. Jones, R. W. S. Welling, James H. Breslin.

William Osgood, James MacDonough, Charles N. Harris, Roosevelt Schuyler, John P. Haines, Ralph Ellis, Joseph F. Kernochan, Julian B. Shope, E. E. Chase, E. de Vivier, H. Auchincloss, Grenville Kane, Harry B. Kane, Paul Stevenson, Huger Pratt Edward T. Hunt, F. S. Landon, Charles R. Wissman, Clive Bayley, Alonzo Jones, Henry I. Barbey, Alfred Seton, Charles S. Francklyn, George Bird, Evans Dick, Isaac Iselin, F. S. S. d'Hauteville, George Fearing, T. Bunnett Baldwin, Creighton Webb, George S. Wallen, Dr. John Vanderpoel, Dr. Graeme Hammond, ex-Congressman John Murray Mitchell, and Bain Rosenkrantz.

ON THE ATLANTIC CLUB'S BOAT.

The steamboat Gay Head, chartered by the Atlantic Yacht Club, was conspicuous among the craft which went down to follow the race. She was elaborately decorated in the National and club colors and had a good band aboard. She was in charge of a special committee of the club, composed of Commodore Fred T. Adams, Fleet Capt. Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Col. A. C. Washington, J. M. Ceballos, and Louis F. Jackson. She had a party numbering over 900, and yet had room to spare. A lunch was served after the yachts crossed the line at the start, and besides the entertainment furnished by the band, the Metropolitan Quartet sang, many of the guests joining in the choruses of the popular songs. There was some betting aboard, the odds being $50 to $40 on the Columbia.

Miss Helen Gould and Frank Gould had a party aboard, which included Miss Daisy de F. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Munn, Miss Stevenson, and Miss Anna P. Palen.

Among others who viewed the race from the Gay Head were F. C. Moore, J. S. Aspinwall, W. H. Nelson, S. Swain, S. E. Vernon, Colvin Tompkins, A. E. Johnston, William Turnbridge, J. O. F. Hill, W. P. Rae, J. B. Lord, E. F. Whitlock, H. Harris, M. Anthony, A. W. Booth, Bartow S. Weeks, R. Pyatt, R. P. Doremus, J. H. Hallvek, H. W. Chappell, R. W. Spear, M. Canda, John B O'Donohue, Charles O'Donohue, E. Kluge, James Weir, Jr., H. F. Williams, F. Jenks, W. H. Hanford, H. J. Robert, Miss M. J. Robert, Miss Morrison, W. W. Walker, F. W. Benner, Miss M. Rogers, A. J. Belden, L. R. Bowden, N. W. Terry, Edmund Fish, Frank T. Cornell, John Sawyer, Mrs. A. F. Aldridge, J. H. Stoddard, L. M. Bailey, T. B. Hegeman, H. P. Shaw, E. N. Downs, and W. H. Peck.

F. J. Arnold, E. J. Stalker, John A. Farrington, G. N. Cross, S. S. Golding, William Cagger, P. H. Geannot, Theodore Thornet, Guy Loomis, Mrs. Harry Loomis, Capt. Charles West, John S. Loomis, J. L. Bliss, R. H. Marshall, H. H. Hogins, F. C. Swan, A. K. Buxton, C. F. Hegeman, W. E. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Godwin, J., G. G. Robinson, G. W. Randall, Jr., Miss Fay Randall, E. W. Merrill, Jr., J. C. Smith, John Bliss, W. C. W. Child, J. Percy Bartrom, J. S. De Selding, J. A. Lott, Jr., H. L. Crandell, C. R. James, S. R. Smith, Lindsay Parker, G. W. Copland, R. J. Easton, E. T. Cowman, A. Thompson, J. F. Ackerman, E. W. Burr, William Lehn, E. V. Randall, C. F. Monroe, W. J. Goulding, R. W. Milbank, Mrs. Master, Miss Parsons, George Napier, Dr. George W. Spaulding, William M. King.

S. A. Brush, John L. Dickey, John H. Donly, A. G. McCausland, J. W. Henry, Leonard Richards, George W. Irwin, Charles T. Barnes, N. C. Wooster, Joseph Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Townsley, D. B. Goodsell, De Courcey May, C. C. Rose, C. D. Cooke, A. J. Van River, Fred Little, Dr. W. D. Seaver, J. R. Latham, Whitney Metcalf, A. P. Wells, C. B. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor, Alfred M. Day, M. McCallum, J. L. de Fremery, Miss de Fremery, George Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sawyer, P. L. McLaren, W. F. Thornbury, A. D. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. N. W Porter, Mr and Miss Fisher, Miss Gwendolin Reid, Mrs. W. C. Tucker, Asa C. Watson, F. P. Frisk, Thomas A. Hine, C. A. Valentine, Miss M. C. Clark, J. B. Seavy, F. A. Gillespie, Mr and Mrs. H. C. Roome, H. A. Laughlin, E. B. Laughlin, F. R. Swackhamer, J. H. Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Hilliard, Charles S. Dunn, William Boyd, William Whitlock, William A. Read, Sidney Bird, R. M. Shipbank, H. H. Smythe, Henry Bloch, B. Goodsell, J. D. Newton, J. M. Foote, J. P. B. Casgrain, M. McKenzie, W. B. Ellsworth, E. A. Campbell, Herman Unger, ex-Commodore D. G. Sanford, Lieut. and Mrs. A. T. Hall, United States Navy; Mrs. Louis F. Jackson, Dr. A. T. Bull, and A. H. Van Brunt.

Returning from the race the British steam yacht White Ladye, with J. Lawson Johnson's party aboard, drew near the Gay Head, and many cheers were exchanged, the Britishers cheering for the Columbia and the Atlantic Club party for the Shamrock. Then the party aboard the yacht sang "Yankee Doodle" and the band on the Gay Head played "God Save the Queen." The two boats kept company some time, and much amusement was had and good feeling aroused through the little exchange of compliments.

When the Gay Head reached Sea Gate, the home of the Atlantic Yacht Club, darkness had fallen, but Sea Gate was a blaze of light. Against a broad reredos of white electric lights were the words, in letters of red light, "Sea Gate Welcomes Shamrock," while on the sloping beach the name "Columbia" was spelled out in flambeaus. The piers of the club were also illuminated and outlined in colored light.

WITH THE RIVERSIDE CLUB.

The Riverside Yacht Club members saw the race from the steamer Perseus. The club members, with their friends and guests, numbered nearly 800, some of them having come from Saginaw, Mich., with the confident expectation of seeing the Columbia walk away from the Irish boat. The steamer had been scheduled to leave from the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 8:45 o'clock. It got away shortly after 9 o'clock, reaching the lightship about three minutes after the starting gun had been fired.

The crowd aboard the Perseus was an enthusiastic one, for in addition to the Riverside members, quite a contingent from the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Montreal, was aboard. A majority of these were provided with marine glasses, and watched every move of the yachts until they had run down their sails. The disappointment then was great, although the yachtsmen had seen for some minutes that the run would be declared "no race."

At the start, however, all was buoyant hope among the passengers on the Perseus. Over half of the crowd sought the upper deck long before the lightship was reached, most of these determined not to lose a move of the contesting yachts. Many of the younger men braved the danger of clambering up and perching on the paddleboxes, glasses in hand, looking seaward. Other venturesome ones climbed the railing leading to the walking beam, and, despite remonstrances, clung there.

Many of the women who lead a sort of amphibious life in the Summer season and know distinctly the difference between a spinnaker or a baby jibsail and a cabin table gathered together and discussed the chances of the cup defender. They talked learnedly of "tacks" and mains'ls and light winds and such seafaring things and regretted they were not nearer, in order to pass more scientific opinion on the sailing qualities of the boats.

The ringing of the caterer's lunch gong did not even disturb these marine women for some two hours after the crowd had descended, when the coffee had been reduced to the same temperature as the ice cream and the creamed oysters had disappeared down the hungry maws of the unregenerate crowd who had gone down to the sea mainly for the picnic, with the race as an incidental of the day's programme.

GOT IN THE WAY ONCE.

From the Perseus's position a good general view of the racing boats was had throughout the day, but the various leads of the contestants could not be well determined except where a decided advantage on the part of one or the other for the time being could be seen with the aid of a glass.

Once the Perseus got in line of the distant racing boats. She did not stay there long. The torpedo boat Porter's commander steaming over the intervening space, came alongside and administered a sharp warning. The Perseus was more careful after that.

Down on the lower deck all day was a burly Briton who divided his time between clinking glasses and leaning over the gangway rail sweeping the boats with a glass, discussing the merits of the Shamrock the meanwhile. At length, when it was seen that there would be no race, he exclaimed: "Sy, friends, th' wind just saved your boat a bad beating. You've beat us all along, but we'll do th' trick this time. It's a little wy we have on th' tight little isle o' doing things unexpectedly betimes."

"Fifty dollars to $25 on the Columbia," shouted a voice.

"Take you," was the quick reply. The bet was posted, and England and America joined in fraternal greetings one to the other.

Some of those on board the Perseus were: Commodore Tyson and yife, Rear Commodore C. T. Pierce and wife, Treasurer Charles Buxton and family, W. Clark, W. A. Huffington, Edwin Binney, W. A. Peck, Frank B. Jones, George W. Brush, Mrs. Luke and family, R. Bailey, G. Bailey, Peck and wife, Mr. Butzel, B. C. Roberts, A. A. Marks, George Marks, W. J. Selleck, H. H. Harris, A. Voorhis, Miss Voorhis, John Voorhis, H. A. Brown, A. Merritt, Miss Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam, and Miss Rodgers.

W. A. H Bogardus, John H. McKee, George E. Gartland, Judge Charles E. Simms, W. H. Eppens, H. E. Doremus, Max Wisendonck, Mr. and Mrs. N. Van Dervelde, John H. Downing, G. J. Bradish, Dr. H. M. Hitchcock, Dr. W. H. Poolen, L. R. Alberger, James F. Walsh, Benjamin Squier, E. Sterne Wheeler, Charles E. McManus, R. M. Hyde, Jr., P. C. Ralli, W. H. Bamkler, Fred Gerken, ex-Commodore C. F. [illegible] fenthaler, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Peats, E. Burton Hart, C. Lee Hart, Dr. Daugh[illegible] Englehart, Prof. Joseph Struther of Columbia University, and Chris Benjamin White, J. W. Grant, Miss Elsie Menshon, Miss Ethel Gilbert, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wickes of Saginaw, Mich.

EXCURSIONISTS ON THE MIAMI.

Felt Repaid for Their Trip, Even Though It Was "No Race"—Some of the Musicians Seasick.

Of the many excursion craft out yesterday the big twin-screw steamer Miami carried only a comfortable number of passengers when she backed out of her pier at the foot of Watts Street shortly after 9 o'clock en route for the Sandy Hook Lightship and the big yacht race. There were a few Shamrock sympathizers on board of her, but the vast majority were hoping for Columbia's success. When the vessel was warped in to the end of the pier shortly before 7 o'clock the people who disembarked seemed impressed with the feeling that they had seen a contest between two splendid and well-matched boats, which had repaid them for the trip in spite of its unsatisfactory outcome.

When the Miami started there were frequent prophecies of a heavy swell to be met down the bay, one calculated to bring home to the novice the reality of mal de mer, but as a fact, it would have required considerable physical and mental strain on the part of the average landsman to get seasick on her trip of yesterday. A few of the small boys composing the orchestra which furnished the music for the occasion, coming from St. Joseph's School, in "West Hoboken," after laying various enthusiastic bets of 2 cents or more on the race, were somewhat overcome, and were obliged to put aside their instruments, stretch themselves out on the covers of the long boats, and give their attention to relaxation and repose. But their attack was extremely light, and their number was so small that the orchestra went triumphantly ahead with "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," as if its ranks had never been depleted by the ravages of illness.

The Miami reached the Lightship in good time. Her passengers filled up the time while waiting for the race to begin by commenting on the fleet of craft of all sorts which bobbed about on the swell, and the beautiful racers, whose prospective performances had called out the flotilla.

When the boats had started and Shamrock seemed to be increasing her lead, the spirits of most of the passengers sank with mercurial rapidity, and talk like this was common enough to hear: "Well, Shamrock is a better boat than we thought," "Oh, the race is as good as won." "It's all over; Shamrock's race; Mr. Lipton has the cup"; "Well, I will put life into America to beat her, anyway—make her work to build a boat to get the cup back."

Shortly after this Columbia began to gain rapidly on her rival, and the lamentations changed to rejoicing, which burst into actual applause when the Yankee boat forged ahead.

SPIRITS UP AND DOWN.

The spirits of the crowd took another drop when the Shamrock recovered the lead, and as the contest grew closer hope ran high in the American breast, and the passengers crowded forward on both decks and occasionally cheered a spurt on Columbia's part. They quite failed to enjoy it when Shamrock seemed to catch a breeze which Columbia did not get.

"Sir Thomas must have a bellows aboard," ventured one man.

"Or else he has a little liquid air," said another.

"They're just opening the first of the champagne," suggested a third in explanation of the force that was filling Shamrock's sails.

This same passenger, an elderly man, who said he had been to all the previous yacht races and had never bet on one before, had the boldness at this stage to lay 5 to 1 on the Shamrock, a performance which impressed all who saw it with his veracity in declaring that it was his maiden bet. Afterward, when the elderly man had disappeared, a younger one shouted up from the main deck to the promenade deck that he wanted to bet $100 even on Columbia. His hearers fetched the elderly man to hear him, and the latter leaned over the forward rail of the promenade deck.

"Hi, there," said he, "do you want to make a bet?"

"Yes; are you betting 5 to 1 on Shamrock?"

"Well, I did bet that way. Are you betting even?"

"Yes, I'll give you $100 even on the Columbia."

"I've been away for ten minutes, and I don't know how the boats stand. Just wait till I make out where the stakeboat is."

"Why, you can see them as well as I. I'll give you a hundred even on the Columbia right now. Or if you want, just to make it interesting, I'll bet you a quart of champagne. They've got plenty of it on the ice down stairs."

"Well, I never make a bet on a blind. If the boats have got to go off there to the left to get to the lightship, Columbia's ahead, and if they have to go off to the right to get it, Shamrock's ahead." Here he grasped his spyglass and remarked to the much-amused bystanders: "Just wait till I see that lightship and I'll take his bet."

"See here, Captain," shouted the younger man from below, "I'll give you two to one, bet you $10 to $5."

"You'll bet 2 to 1 on Columbia?"

"Yes, I will."

"You put up $10?"

"Yes, yes."

"And I put $5?"

"Yes."

"Well, just wait till I see the stakeboat." The bystanders laughed, and the sportive man below exclaimed: "Say, is there an Englishman on board this ship? Some one go find me an Englishman."

"I'm a 300-year-old Yankee," said the elder man. "My blood came over in the

was followed with keen interest by a great crowd. Long before the time set for the start the people began to assemble and to discuss the prospects of the rival yachts.

"They're off!" A murmur of excitement arose. Then the successive bulletins announcing that the Shamrock was ahead occasioned much anxious discussion, which was succeeded by ejaculations of relief and satisfaction as the Columbia was reported to be ahead and increasing her lead rapidly.

Every minute eager news seekers swelled the ranks of the crowd, which covered the sidewalks and the roadway on each side of and between the up and down cable tracks and extended from far back into City Hall Park to the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge. The steps of the Dewey stand in front of City Hall were black with tiers of people seated and basking in the sun and spelling out the various words as they appeared on the bulletins.

During the luncheon hours—from 12 to 2 o'clock—the crowd was enormously increased by employes from near-by office buildings and factories and by others who flowed into City Hall Park from every approach to that space, eager to glean the latest news. It was a very dense, but very orderly, crowd, and the police made no attempt to interfere with it except to keep a passageway to the bridge clear for pedestrians. Fakirs selling souvenir pins, supposed to be mouels of the Columbia, and Shamrock buttons did a rushing business. The Shamrock button is a pretty one. It represents the three-leaf emblem in its natural green color, with a picture of the cup on the top leaf, a portrait of Sir Thomas Lipton on another, and a picture of his yacht on the third.

BULLETINS LESS ASSURING.

The bulletin announcing that the Columbia had turned the stakeboat first, while it was received with interest, caused no cheering. The reports had shown Columbia to be so easily holding her lead that this advantage was regarded as being a matter of course. Soon, however, the tenor of the bulletin began to change, and the crowds became less confident. The spectators asked each other anxiously just what was the meaning of the "legs" and "reaches" on which the challenger was said to be overhauling the defender so handily. The close contest that ensued kept them on the qui vive and at last aroused considerable enthusiasm.

The multitude grew larger and larger as the race neared its end, and the proportion of women in it increased. The cars passed through at a snail's pace and with a continuous clanging of bells. Other vehicles had difficulty in making their way through at all. The bulletins seesawed—"Columbia and Shamrock are together," "Shamrock is ahead," "Columbia picks up again and passes her rival," "Shamrock beats to the front again." The spectators palpitated with excitement.

A bulletin reading that the Columbia had a lead of three minutes was greeted with a hearty cheer. Succeeding announcements were less reassuring. They all seemed to be in favor of the Shamrock. Then came the first indications that the yachts would not finish in time. Disappointment was expressed on every hand. As it became evident that the prognostication was only too well made interest in the subsequent proceedings fizzled out, but although the announcement "Race declared off; yachts could not finish in time limit," had been fully expected, it caused a deep grunt of disgust.

The multitude melted away, and in a few minutes Park Row and City Hall Park resumed their customary appearance of highways crowded, but by busy throngs moving in cross streams and trending to other goals than the newspaper bulletin boards.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

Interest in the Yacht Race Universal—No Such Scenes Witnessed Since the Home Rule Vote.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—If there has been some lukewarmness of interest in the race for the America's Cup hitherto, London has amply atoned. No event in the annals of sport ever created here such intense and universal excitement as has been displayed over the result of the race between the Shamrock and the Columbia.

The culminating point was reached tonight, when the centre of the newspaper world of Great Britain was literally packed with a huge multitude of cheering and enthusiastic partisans. It is calculated that at 10:30 o'clock something like 25,000 people were encompassed within the area between Fleet Street and the Thames Embankment. Traffic was impossible. The police authorities were completely taken by surprise, and no provision had been made for dealing with the vast crowds that thronged Fleet Street and the adjacent thoroughfares from St. Paul's to Piccadilly Circus.

At midnight the main arteries were thronged with people excitedly discussing the result of the contest with an intensity that no Derby or Varsity boat race ever equaled, and which more nearly approached the scenes incident to an American Presidential campaign than anything England has heretofore known. Notwithstanding the fact that the country is on the verge of war, the result of the race obliterated from the public mind every question of political moment.

One of the oldest journalists in England declared that the enthusiasm shown unsurpassed anything since the memorable night when the Gladstone Home Rule bill hung in the balance. The theatres were practically empty, and the newsboys reaped a rich harvest. Until a very late hour the half-penny papers sold for sixpence, and even at that price the demand exceeded the supply.

The fact that the Shamrock was leading at the expiration of the time limit created unbounded enthusiasm, and the only disappointment expressed is that the race was not completed. The general opinion is that the Shamrock would have won a hard fought race.

At the leading West End clubs the opinion prevails that the two finest products of the world's yachting constructors met in a struggle for the most coveted trophy of the nautical world, and the sportsmanlike spirit in which the race was contested concentrates upon it the interest not only of England, but of the whole of Europe.

The Pall Mall Gazette voices the general sentiment, saying:

"From first to last this year's contest has brought out the sportsmanlike qualities of both schools. The methods of measurement have been marked by scrupulous care. We shall have a fair race and no favor. It is a happy omen that as the former race was not long after President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, the present race coincides with the amicable settlement of that controversy."

The American contingent still lingering in London manifest intense interest in the races. No other subject is discussed at their favorite hotels, where bets were freely offered, but failed to find substantial takers.

A big, green-and-yellow Shamrock racing flag floated over the principal offices of Sir Thomas Lipton this morning; and the 300 Scotch clerks employed there discarded all thoughts of their native thistle and were radiant in Shamrock neckties, scarf-pins, and label-buttons, reproducing the flag.

Mr. McDiarmid, the managing director, after the board meeting yesterday, cabled Sir Thomas Lipton: "Good wishes and good luck" on behalf of the staff.

ENGLISH PAPERS' COMMENTS.

MMost of Them Now Think the Shamrock Has aGood Chance of Winning.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—All this morning's papers have editorial articles on the race for the America's Cup. The Daily Mail says:

"The race must have been elevating to the Americans. The hopes that the cup will return to England now run high."

The Daily Graphic, in common with all the other papers, expresses regret at the abandonment of the race, and says it thinks the Royal Ulster Yacht Club may be excused if it begins to ask what it shall do with the cup when it gets it.

The Daily Chronicle comments in a similar strain, and says:

"The Shamrock has the best chance ever vouchsafed to any English boat. She has shown that she can sail as well as the Columbia with a capful of wind, and this will give added zest to the other races. It is devoutly to be hoped that the added zest will not take the form of more excursion boats."

The Daily Telegraph goes into ecstacies over the magnificence of the contest, and says:

"It was in every respect the grandest and most exciting struggle waged for the recovery of the trophy since it left Cowes. The Shamrock astounded every observer by her speed in a falling wind, but the superb fight of the challenger was matched again and again by the splendid pursuits of the Columbia. Hope and fear alternated with rapid and thrilling vibrations, and even the common disappointment of the end must have brought American and British feelings together as no other result could have done. It looks as though the cup would be in danger until the end of the contest, and Sir Thomas Lipton will return with the highest honor he could have anticipated. Even if unsuccessful, he has justified his enterprise at the outset and earned the approval of Cato, if not the favor of the gods."

The Daily News comments upon the wonderful handling of both boats, which it says must have been a delight to the skilled beholders. "Nothing," says The Daily News, "robbed the Shamrock of victory but the time limit. It is satisfactory to see that the excursion boats at length appear to have kindly consented to allow the race to be run."

The Standard considers the wind to have been too uncertain for any genuine test, and thinks that no definite conclusion can be drawn from the contest.

"The great test," says The Standard, "is going to windward, and the boat that is the fastest to windward will win the most prizes. On this point it is impossible to form an opinion of the respective capabilities of the yachts."

The Morning Post, on the contrary, thinks there is nothing to fear regarding the Shamrock's capabilities for windward work, and expresses great satisfaction that the time limit intervened, as it would not have been satisfactory to either competitor to win a drifting match.

The Times also is pleased with the time limit, and the better conditions generally surrounding the races. It says:

"The result, though inconclusive, affords every ground for hoping that the Shamrock will acquit herself with honor. She seemed at least equal to the Columbia, and, apparently, was even better handled. The American authorities made and enforced admirable regulations for keeping the course unobstructed, and received Sir Thomas Lipton with unsurpassable courtesy and hospitality. It is impossible to doubt that, whatever its other issues, the contest will have an important influence on the promotion of friendship between the two nations."

More of Sir Thomas's Guests Here.

Among the passengers on the steamer Numidian, which arrived yesterday from Glasgow, were R. D. N. Little, his niece, Miss Burton; Mr. Jones Bristow, and Mr. Clements, who come here as guests of Sir Thomas Lipton to see the cup races.

LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

Charles W. Dayton and George C. Holt for the Supreme Court—Attacks on Them Laid to Tammany.

The County Convention of the Independent Labor Party was held last evening at Clarendon Hall, and the following nominations were made: For Justices of the Supreme Court—Charles W. Dayton and George C. Holt; for Justice of the Court of General Sessions—John S. Crosby; for Surrogate—Boiton Hall; for Justices of the City Court—Samuel Seabury and Victor J. Dowling; for Sheriff—William J. O'Brien.

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Letter Carriers put Mr. Dayton in nomination, and after the names of Mr. Holt and Mr. Crosby had been also presented Samuel Prince of the Sixteenth Assembly District, President of the Central Federated Union, jumped up with the words: "I want to oppose all the nominations except one."

He was interrupted by Delegate Fitzgerald, and another delegate shouted to him: "Earn your money, now," which caused many to laugh.

"You may laugh and sneer," continued Prince, "but you don't carry the organization in your pocket. Mr. Dayton was good to the letter carriers, but who is he?"

"He is a gentleman and a lawyer," interrupted Fitzgerald, "and he stood with Henry George."

"Yes, he did stand with Henry George, and he is willing to stand with any one and anything to get elected," resumed Prince. [Hisses.] "He is away! You are always down on Croker, but you never down Platt. I do not love the Socialists, but they stand by a principle. How do you stand by the principles of the party?"

"It seems to me you have an axe to grind," remarked Chairman Patrick McCarthy.

"Yes, I have an axe to grind for John S. Crosby," said Prince, and then he opposed the nomination of Mr. Holt. "I am opposed to both parties," he added, "but you are not, because you have made a deal with the Republicans. They won't nominate tonight, but will wait until we act. We were told that if we put up a clean ticket, the Citizens' Union would indorse it, and then the Republicans would indorse it, too. Croker is as good as Platt any day. What we needed were Assemblymen and Aldermen to legislate for workmen, and you grab for the Sheriff's office, which is simply a soft, fat job for making money and of no use to workmen."

"He is a traitor! He is a Tammanyite!" cried Delegate Patrick McCarthy, and Delegate Farley said that Prince was showing his gratitude to Tammany for having given him cigar stands on two boats in the Dewey parade.

Delegate Morris Brown of the Cigarmakers' also opposed the nomination of Mr. Dayton, who, he said, would ignore the workingmen and turn to the trusts as soon as elected.

Delegate Barondess asked whether Mr. Dayton would stand by the platform and principles of the Independent Labor Party, which demanded the abolition of the wage system. He knew he would not. Then Barondess asked: "Why did you not nominate John Swinton? He says what he believes, and you have not the courage to nominate him."

Delegate Fitzgerald said he was convinced that Tammany Hall had instigated the attacks upon Mr. Dayton, and Delegate London said that Mr. Dayton deserved the nomination because he was hated by both Tammany and the Republicans.

The ticket was then nominated, and a committee was appointed to notify the candidates.

TARVIN CALLS BRYAN MASTER.

At the Texas Carnival He Declares the Party Must Be Servant to the Man.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 3.—The second and last day of the Democratic carnival in conjunction with the Texas State Fair was the most successful from point of numbers of any political gathering in the history of the State.

All last night and to-day incoming trains were loaded with visitors, and when speaking began at the Fair Grounds this morning it was estimated that 50,000 people were present.

Mr. Bryan and a party of friends arrived at 10:25 A. M., and he was accorded a remarkable ovation. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Cardena, and Judge James P. Tarvin of Kentucky was introduced as the first speaker. Judge Tarvin spoke as follows:

"The Republican Party of the United States stands to-day as the tool and the machine and the representative of the money power and the trusts and the corporate interests of the United States. It is dominated by Hanna; its figurehead is McKinley and its principal ornaments are Griggs, Hobart, Quay, Eagan, Corbin, and Alger, with the demigod Roosevelt as a side show. The Democratic Party of the United States stands now as the representative of the labor and the producer of the land, of the common and obscure people of the United States, of the doctrine that every man is entitled to the benefit of his own labor and to no more.

"The Democratic Party of this country stands committed to the Chicago platform of 1896. In all human probability it will adopt the same platform in 1900, and, as for me, I would be glad to see added to it a declaration in favor of the initiative and referendum, a declaration in favor of municipal ownership of municipal utilities, a declaration in favor of the election of United States Senators and United States Judges by the people, and a declaration in favor of the abolishment of the life tenure of office in case of United States Judges.

"I will declare against the acts of President McKinley in the Philippines, because imperialism, the gold standard, and the trust are close akin. If the Democratic organization pursues this course and again nominates Mr. Bryan for the Presidency, I do not believe there is money enough in the world to bring about his defeat.

"But if the Democratic Party departs from the principles or any of the principles underlying the Chicago platform of 1896, I believe it will be third when the votes are counted at the November election in 1900. I believe the common people will support that organization as long as it stands representative of them and their interests, and I believe they will abandon it as soon as it so ceases to stand. I believe that they understand that the man is greater than the party, and that the party ought to be the servant and not the master."

Judge Tarvin's address was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had concluded there were loud cries for Bryan. The Nebraskan stepped forward and was enthusiastically received.

He disclaimed being present as a Presidential candidate and spoke for an hour on the issues of the day.

The meeting then adjourned until evening, when the dollar dinner closed the proceedings. In the afternoon the Young Men's Democratic Club tendered a banquet to the visiting Jeffersonian Club of Missouri.

There was a large attendance at the dollar dinner to-night.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FOR AN UNASSESSED BENCH

Conference of Tammany Opponents Meets at the City Club.

AN AGREEMENT IS PROMISED

Second Session to be Held To-morrow Night—All in Favor of Renominating Justice Barrett.

The conference called by the City Club, to be participated in by all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall was held at the clubhouse in West Thirty-fourth Street last night. There was a general meeting of the club first, which adopted, after much quibbling, over the rules of the City Club and over the authority of the special meeting that had been called for purposes of conference, a resolution authorizing a committee of five to represent the club at the conference. This was followed by the conference itself, which lasted three hours, and adjourned without definite action.

There was a large gathering at the City Club, the majority of those present being members of the club. Other organizations were more or less fully represented. The Citizens' Union delegates were James R. Burnet, A. F. Cosby, Paul Fuller, F. C. Huntington, and Everett P. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler, it was understood, also spoke for the Bar Association. The Reform Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Social Reform Club were also represented. A committee from the Republican County Convention also participated in the conference.

Wheeler H. Peckham presided at the meeting. He stated in an introductory speech the object of the conference. He said that it had been known for at least thirty-five years that the Judges had been paying assessments to the political party that nominated them, but the matter had been brought before the public mind by the testimony of Richard Croker before the Mazet committee.

"The man who is the leader of the Tammany organization has told us," he said, "what we failed to realize before—the depths and degradation into which he has fallen. He has told us, 'I am the man who points out and selects men for political office.' He has told us, 'I am in politics for what there is in it.'

"By this we are made to understand not only the character of the leader, but the character of the political organization he controls. He regards candidates for judicial office as subject to the same rule of political assessments, and the bench as part of the political spoils system.

"I do not wish to say one word in criticism of any Judge on the bench. Many a man who has gone on the bench after paying a political assessment has been so upright that he could not be swerved from his duty. But if this custom is persisted in the high moral character that now belongs to our Judges will be sapped and undermined. I do not believe there is one of the Judges who confessed on the stand to having contributed from $3,000 to $10,000 in political assessments who does not blush when he is alone with himself and his God and feel his face tingle with shame when he thinks of the money he paid to secure his nomination and election. [Applause.]

"It so happens that in this community the office of Judge is one that has in its power the distribution of enormous patronage. The Judges can make one man rich or blot out the chances of another man equally deserving. We have it in our power to stop this practice. We had last Fall an example of the power of one man to exclude from the judiciary a man who had for twenty-eight years faithfully and honorably performed his duties as a Judge."

On motion of James R. Burnet, who headed the delegation from the Citizens' Union, a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to confer with similar committees from other organizations interested in the same subject was adopted. After some discussion the following committee was appointed, with instructions to report back to the club: Nicholas Murray Butler, James D. Reynolds, J. Noble Hayes, Stephen H. Olin, and Wheeler H. Peckham. As soon as this committee was appointed it met with the representatives of the other organizations.

In the meantime the Republican County Convention had been in session at the Murray Hill Lyceum. After organizing and appointing a committee to attend the conference at the City Club, it adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 11. At that time nominations for two Supreme Court Justices, two City Court Justices, a General Sessions Judge, a Surrogate, and a Sheriff will be made.

When the convention assembled, Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg was made Temporary Chairman, George R. Manchester Temporary Secretary, and Harry P. Lewis, Temporary Assistant Secretary. This organization was afterwards made permanent.

Lemuel E. Quigg presented the invitation of the Council of the City Club to the conference for the nomination of unassessed and unassessable judiciary candidates, and, on motion of George R. Bidwell, the invitation was accepted, and the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of ten, of which the chairman of the convention should be an additional member and chairman, to attend the conference. On that committee the following were designated to serve: George R. Bidwell, Edmund Wetmore, George C. Austin, Charles Stewart Smith, John Proctor Clarke, Alexander T. Mason, William H. Ten Eyck, Anson G. McCook, Herbert Parsons, and Lemuel E. Quigg.

Charles Stewart Smith offered, and the convention unanimously adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the payment by candidates for judicial offices of sums of money to political parties, either as party contributions or otherwise, tends to degrade the judiciary in public estimation, and this convention calls upon the Legislature at its next session to prohibit by law such practices.

After providing for the appointment of a committee of twelve on platform, the convention adjourned to meet again next Wednesday evening.

The presence and active participation in the convention of Charles Stewart Smith, who was a few years ago conspicuous in the revolt against the Platt machine, was noted by the organization leaders as proof of the extent to which the party has been united.

The representatives of the various organizations met in a private room in the City Club and conferred behind closed doors. The conference lasted for three hours. Lemuel E. Quigg of the committee from the Republican County Convention said after the adjournment that a resolution was adopted to the effect that the discussion as to the qualifications and fitness of judicial candidates should proceed, without prejudice to future full tickets in the Assembly districts.

There was then a long general discussion of the matter of judicial nominations without regard to party affiliations. No definite action was reached, and the conferrees agreed to adjourn till to-morrow night, when they will meet again in the house of the City Club.

It was reported after the conference that the name of Justice Barrett met the unqualified and unanimous approval of the conferrees. It is expected that a full ticket will be agreed upon for county and municipal judicial candidates at to-morrow night's conference, though, of course, the action taken will not bind absolutely any of the political organizations.

FRANK BULKLEY A CANDIDATE.

Will Run for the Assembly in 29th District as an Independent.

Frank Bulkley, who represented the Twenty-ninth District in the Assembly last Winter, made the announcement definitely and positively last night that he would run for the Assembly this Fall as an independent candidate. Home Folks will be the Citizens' Union and Republican nominee. The Democratic candidate has not been selected.

The friends of Mr. Bulkley are pointing with evidences of glee to a circular letter which has been sent out by Chairman Charles H. Strong of the Citizens' Union District Committee, calling for contributions for the campaign fund, announcing that the committee has not a dollar in its treasury, and referring to the prospect of a Republican factional fight as a reason why funds should be supplied to help elect Mr. Folks. The Bulkley men say that this shows that their power is feared in spite of the Republican organization's efforts to pooh-pooh it.

A three-cornered race in the district is regarded by the Democrats as giving them a chance to capture the Assembly seat.

25th District Citizens' Union Ticket.

The Nominating Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District met yesterday afternoon at the City Club and selected as candidates for the offices of Assemblyman and Alderman, respectively, John A. Weekes, Jr., and Lemuel A. Welles. It is understood that Messrs. Weekes and Welles will receive Republican indorsement. Mr. Weekes has served one term in the office for which he is nominated, having been elected to the Assembly in 1897 on the Citizens' Union ticket.

Brooklyn Judicial Conventions.

The Republicans of Brooklyn will hold conventions in the five judicial districts of the borough this evening for the nomination of candidates for Municipal Court Justices. The Democratic organization will name its candidates for the same offices to-morrow night.

For District Attorney of Queens.

The Queens County Republican Convention was held yesterday afternoon at the Lincoln Club in Long Island City. District Attorney George W. Davison was renominated without opposition. He was appointed to the position by Gov. Roosevelt when District Attorney William J. Youngs resigned to become the secretary to the Governor.

Suffolk County Republican Ticket.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 3.—The Suffolk County Republican Convention was held here this evening. J. Sheridan Wells of Greenport was nominated for Sheriff, and County Clerk John Sherry was renominated. Livingston Smith of Smithtown was named for District Attorney, and John J. Kirkpatrick of Patchogue for Superintendent of the Poor. Edward S. Moore of Bay Shore and C. C. Miles of Greenport were nominated for Coroners. Charles H. Howell was nominated for School Commissioner in the First District, and C. B. Partridge in the Second.

W. S. Andrews Nominated at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 3.—In the Fifth Judicial District Republican Convention here to-day William S. Andrews of Syracuse was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed George A. Harden of Little Falls, who will retire Jan. 1.

Assembly Nominations.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—Andrew J. McMillan, Republican; renominated.
ONONDAGA COUNTY—First District, Edward V. Baker, Republican; Second District, Robert Moore, Republican.
ULSTER COUNTY—Second District, Thomas Snyder, Republican.
SULLIVAN COUNTY—Edwin R. Dusinberry, Republican.
GREENE COUNTY—Sylvester B. Sage, Democrat; renominated.
SARATOGA COUNTY—Adelbert P. Knapp, Democrat.
COLUMBIA COUNTY—Lester J. Bashford, Democrat; renominated.

SOLDIER VOTES AT $100 EACH.

What It Will Cost the State—Work on Registration Books.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The Secretary of State's clerks are finishing up the work of sending registration books to military posts of the Federal Army under opinion of Attorney General Davies and the law of 1898, which provides that residents of this State in the army and navy may vote in the field or aboard ship "while the country is at war."

The opinion of the Attorney General that the country is at war still is criticised adversely. Secretary of State McDonough, however, is doing all he can to comply with the law and Mr. Davies's opinion, but does not look for many returns. He has sent the required books for registration to the commanders of the several military posts in the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, and is now sending them to the military posts in this country.

He says it will be impossible to get the nominations to the Philippines in time, and even if they can be got there, each vote will cost the State of New York at least $100 to canvass.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

Gen. Felix Agnus Predicts Success for the Republicans.

Gen. Felix Agnus of The Baltimore American was in town yesterday to witness the yacht races. Questioned about politics in Maryland he said:

"The election of the Republican ticket this Fall will mean the passing of Arthur Pue Gorman in politics. It is true there are some disaffections in the Republican ranks, but these are like Summer showers, and only benefit the ground on which they fall.

"I believe Gov. Lowndes will be re-elected. Only last Sunday I was in a conference, and I was surprised to see there a dozen representative Maryland Democrats of high financial standing. They realize that Democratic victories in Maryland and Ohio would materially enhance the chances of the election of William Jennings Bryan next year. They want none of the 16-to-1 silver fallacy, and prefer that the present prosperity shall continue.

"I am satisfied that Admiral George Dewey will never consent to be a candidate for the Presidency. We like Admirals in our State, and Winfield Scott Schley stands very close to the hearts of Marylanders. I don't believe he will be sent to South Atlantic waters, but if he is he will have command of a fine squadron."

CLINTON DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Gold Standard and Chicago Platform Delegates About Equal.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 3.—All but two of the Democratic caucuses called to elect delegates to the County Convention to convene here Oct. 10 have been held and the delegates are about evenly divided between the Gold Standard Democrats, the followers of the Hon. John B. Riley, and the Chicago platform Democrats, under the leadership of ex-Mining Inspector R. H. Rogers.

The Gold Standard Democrats carried the Plattsburg primaries, defeating Rogers in his own district. The caucus at Beekmantown was full of trouble. Two sets of delegates were finally named and the contest will be fought out in the convention and carried to the courts if necessary.

The Gold Standard Democrats, who controlled the present organization, called all the caucuses at 2 o'clock in the afternoon instead of in the evening, as is customary, thus practically shutting out the laboring men. There is a great deal of feeling throughout the county in consequence.

OHIO FIGHT "HOT," HANNA SAYS

Adds that He "Always Looks on the Dark Side."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Senator Hanna said to-day concerning the political campaign in Ohio that it was "a very hot fight." He was asked if by this he meant that it was so hot as to seriously threaten his party, and he replied;

"I always look on the dark side when in a close fight." He added that the Ohio contest was a close one as well as a hot one.

The Paradox.

It is true of politics as of business—you can't get ahead without backing.—Boston Courier.

On account of its Age and Rich Flavor

Hunter Baltimore Rye

is the Favorite

Of a large majority of those who are best judges of

A Fine Stimulant

Perfectly Matured and Mellow.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives 8 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

LEAVES THE SCHOOL BOARD

John G. Agar Resigns Because He Can Accomplish Nothing.

SEES NO CHANCE FOR REFORMS

Declares that Talk About Tammany Favoring Improvements on a Generous Scale Is False.

John G. Agar of the law firm of Agar, Ely & Fulton, who for the last three years has been officially identified with the reform and progressive element in educational matters in this city, yesterday sent his resignation as a member of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to Mayor Van Wyck. The resignation was brief and formal and contained no explanation of the reason for Mr. Agar's action. Following so closely on the heels of William Greenough's resignation, it caused much comment.

"The real reason why I do not remain in the School Board," said Mr. Agar last evening, "is because I cannot accomplish any good. The majority has relegated those of us who have been striving for reforms to insignificant committee places, and it is not worth my while wasting any more time there. All this talk about Tammany having been active in putting up new schoolhouses and making improvements on a generous scale is false. The money which the State Legislature in 1897 authorized this city to raise, by the issue of bonds, for school purposes has not yet been expended, and the work of new construction and improvement which was planned has been held up in various ways.

"Now the majority proposes to break down the barriers for licenses for teachers in the high schools. A report already prepared recommends that the requirement of a special license, signifying superior qualifications, shall be abolished so far as high-school teachers are concerned. This will naturally have the effect of lowering the standard of qualifications. Another backward step of the majority is to favor the appointment of school Principals out of their order on the eligible list. The rule now is that selections must be made from the eligible list in their order. This is proposed to abolish that rule and give the appointing power the discretion to pick out any candidate on the eligible list, no matter whether such candidate happens to be at the top, the bottom, or in the middle.

"In fact, the School Board is getting back into the trammels of politics. The members of the majority are retrogressing on the scholastic side and are not advancing on the material side with the growth of the school population. I cannot see my way clear to be of service to the public there, and consequently I retire. I will say that I think many of the majority members of the School Board are honestly and earnestly desirous of improving the physical condition of the schools, but Tammany will not give them the money. The School Board is asking for a large appropriation, but I do not believe that it will get all that it asks."

Mr. Agar's term would have expired on the 1st of January. He was one of the most active advocates of reform in school matters in the Board of Education under Mayor Strong. He was a stickler for the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency among the teachers, and he manifested a great deal of interest in the founding of the Training School. He was a stanch advocate of the enforcement of the provisions of the civil service law in the appointment and promotion of teachers.

There is good authority for the statement that other members of the School Board intend to resign for practically the same reasons given by Mr. Agar.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS PLANNED.

How the Board Desires to Expend an Appropriation of $16,784,514.

Of the $16,784,514, which the Department of Education will ask the city to expend on additional school accommodations in the several boroughs, $9,346,480 is apportioned to Manhattan and the Bronx, $6,715,150 to Brooklyn, $364,884 to Queens, and $358,000 to Richmond.

In Manhattan and the Bronx $747,000 is the estimated cost of sites at the following localities: One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Fifth and Lenox Avenues; 305-321 East Eighty-second Street; Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, between First and Second Avenues; One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis, and East Third Streets; Dongan Street, between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; Dominick, Clark, and Broome Streets. Besides this, $440,000 is asked for the purchase of forty-four pieces of land to afford light and ventilation for existing school buildings.

For three new high school buildings, with a total seating capacity of 7,000, the sum of $2,500,000 is asked. It is intended, out of the appropriation, to build seventeen common schools and additions with a total of 723 class rooms and seating capacity of 32,665. The largest of these proposed schools, with their seating capacity, are as follows: No. 184, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, 2,160 pupils; No. 183, Sixty-sixth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, 2,160 pupils; No. 186, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 2,160 pupils; No. 39, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, (addition,) 2,025 pupils, and schools not yet numbered, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, East Eighty-second Street, East Ninety-fifth Street, West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, East Houston Street, and Dominick Street, each 2,160 pupils.

In Brooklyn $962,500 is apportioned for sites, $4,682,500 for buildings and additions, and $119,650 for improvements. These new schools and additions will have 789 class rooms and a seating capacity of 38,950.

In Queens $104,450 is apportioned for sites, $225,000 for buildings and additions. These will have sixty-five class rooms, with a seating capacity of 2,950.

In Richmond $276,500 is apportioned for buildings, having forty-one class rooms, with a seating capacity of 1,715.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE OPENS.

Has Enrolled 400 Children for the Work of the School Year.

The scholastic year of the Educational Alliance, at Jefferson Street and East Broadway, was opened last night with appropriate ceremonies. About 1,500 persons attended the exercises. Addresses were made by Superintendent Blaustein, Acting President Samuel Greenbaum, and Prof. E. R. Seligman, Chairman of the Committee on Education.

It was announced that 400 children had enrolled, and that the lists were still open. The school year is nine months. There are departments of literature, science, commerce, domestic science, and art, besides a kindergarten, public lectures, public exhibitions, and a club department. It is intended to add a department of ethical culture. The alliance is free to all children over fourteen years of age who pass an examination prescribed. Isidor Straus is Chairman of the Governing Board.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The free evening classes of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will open this week. The classes will be in bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, stenography, typewriting, French, Spanish, Hebrew, and the Bible. There will be classes in physical culture for members on week-day nights and for schoolboys on Tuesday afternoons. The association's building is at 861 Lexington Avenue.

Organizing an Evening Class.

Charles Kara of 334 East Seventieth Street is forming an educational class in the eighth grammar school grade, to meet three evenings a week. He has succeeded in getting fifteen members, but it is necessary to enlist ten more pupils before the class can obtain a class room. It is proposed to get a room in the vicinity of Union Square.

Ship Hartsfield Ashore Near Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 3.—The British ship Hartsfield, Capt. Cristee, of Liverpool, from South America, for Philadelphia, loaded with iron ore, went aground off False Cape Life Saving Station, near Currituck Inlet, at 7:30 to-night. The sea is very rough and the life-saving crew stands by to take off the crew of twenty-three men. Assistance has been sent from here.

HENRY CLEWS LOSES SUIT.

Court of Appeals Decides for Defendant in a Diamond Match Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day decided unfavorably the appeal of Henry Clews & Co. of New York against Malcolm Jamieson & o. of Chicago. In August, 1896, Moore Brothers had been operating in the market on Diamond Match stock, and on Aug. 3 the stock went down sixty points. The Exchange ceased business.

Schwartz, Dupee & Co., representing Henry Clews & Co., sold to Jamieson & Co. 700 shares of Diamond Match stock. These shares were delivered after the doors of the Exchange had closed, and Jamieson & Co. refused to accept them. It is alleged that Clews & Co. then made a fictitious sale of the stock at a low rate, and immediately sued Jamieson & Co. for the difference, about $60,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair with variable winds mostly from east to southeast.

A general disturbance which has been moving westward over the western portion of the Caribbean Sea during the last two days has passed out into the Gulf of Mexico. Anticipating a northward movement of this storm toward the mouth of the Mississippi, storm signals were ordered yesterday morning along the Gulf Coast from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Key West, and also at Miami and Jupiter, Fla. During yesterday the wind gradually increased in force along the Middle Gulf Coast and on the East Florida Coast, with a maximum velocity of 40 miles at Port Eads and 37 miles at Jupiter. Jupiter also reports a rough sea and the highest tide in seven years. Fair weather has prevailed, except over the Florida peninsula, where heavy rain is reported, and brisk to high northeasterly winds at South Atlantic ports. By to-morrow the rain area will probably extend over the Middle Atlantic States, and as far north as the Ohio River. Along the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly light from the east to-day, and shift to the northeast and become strong to-morrow. Along the New England Coast the winds will be variable to-day. Storm signals are displayed from Jupiter to Jupiter.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	63	38	40
6 A. M.	62	37	38
9 A. M.	66	42	47
12 M.	70	50	50
3 P. M.	73	54	53
6 P. M.	70	53	50
9 P. M.	69	50	49
12 P. M.	69	49	48

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46¾
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1898	59
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	61

The maximum temperature yesterday was 54 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 37 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 69 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 66 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4 A. M.—1,038 Sixth Avenue, Joseph Gestesit; damage, $100.

8 A. M.—473 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner unknown; damage, $50.

9 A. M.—46 Forsyth Street, Annie Sholowitz; damage, $10.

9:50 A. M.—164 Hudson Street, H. H. Bolmar; damage, $10,000.

2:15 P. M.—1,122 Third Avenue, Andrew McCarty; damage slight.

8 P. M.—139 Eighth Avenue, Lewis Winkleman; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 3.—The Portland Rolling Mills at Ligonia were burned last night. The loss is $75,000. Insurance on the property amounted to $37,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Lakeside Inn, at Kiamesha Lake, one mile and a half from Monticello, was burned to the ground this afternoon, with all its contents. The hotel has been run for the last two years by Walter Winne.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:39	Sun sets...5:37	Moon rises...5:55

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:00	Gov. Isl'd...7:30	H. Gate....9:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:14	Gov. Isl'd...7:40	H. Gate....9:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, N

The Wanamaker Store.

Women's Suits---

Wanamaker's

FROM ten dollars to one hundred and fifteen dollars. Within those limits is room for untrammeled individual choice.

Our authoritative position in matters of women's styles is shown nowhere better than in the collection of tailor-made suits we are now exhibiting. It is not only in their very marked and distinctive originality and "difference,"—it is also in the quality of fabric and character of detail at the price.

The cut shows a very popular suit at $22.50, which has all the features of design, quality and finish that are found in many $30 to $40 suits.

This is merely one leaf from a forest of excellence. Here are a few more:—

$10—Homespun in Oxford mixtures; fly-front jackets, taffeta lined; habit-back skirts lined with percaline.

$15—Cheviot serge; fly-front jackets; habit-back skirts; entire suits silk lined.

$19—Homespun; tight-fitting, double-breasted jackets, silk lined; habit-back skirts, lined with Mercerized satin.

The New Oriental Rugs

Some radical changes in colorings will be noted in this new magnificent showing of far Eastern floor coverings. Modern ideas seem to have inspired the Oriental dyers and designers to new efforts, and rich, elegant effects, wholly different from those of former products, are at once apparent.

Persian, Indian and Turkish productions in all their grades and sizes, and chiefly personal selections of our own Oriental traveler. A strong showing is made of the rugs in large or "floor" sizes, 5x7 ft. to 15 to 25 ft. A wide range of prices, and the advantages of direct purchase in large quantities are apparent in every price.

Third floor.

Some Seasonable Dress Stuffs Very Cheap The four kinds mentioned below were *not* made for this Fall's trade, but they are eminently suited for this Fall's uses. The mere date of manufacture will not prove a serious drawback, especially when accompanied with the more interesting fact—very greatly reduced prices:

At 50c. yd.—Silk-and-wool Velour Plaids, in 20 combinations; attractive medium dark colorings; 46 in. wide; made to sell at $1.

At 55c. yd.—Silk-and-wool Velour Plaids, in 21 combinations of dark rich colorings; 45 in. wide; made to sell at 85c.

At 75c. yd.—Imported Whitecord Covert Cloths, in 12 good color mixtures; 44 and 46 in. wide; imported to sell at $1.25.

At 75c. yd.—Imported Granite Mixtures, in 5 good colorings; 46 in. wide; imported to sell at $1.25.

Tenth Street.

Doylies at Little Prices The whole is the sum of its parts; Wanamaker superiority the sum of its superior little things; our immaculate, perfect linen display of offerings such as these:

German all-linen Doylies, solid colors, blue, pink, gold and salmon; 20 and 24 in. square; usually 25c. to 45c.; now 12½c. each. 16 and 18 in. square; usually 82 and $2.50 a dozen; now 81.

Finger Bowl Doylies, all white, hemstitched; with Japanese drawn-work; 50c. a dozen.

Broadway.

New Music, 18c. a Sheet All the latest, most popular and to-be-popular sentimental and humorous songs are on our counters at all times. 18c. is the price here. The appended partial list is of those songs in favor now. Lots of negro melodies besides:

My Little Georgia Rose. Sweet, Sweet Love, Always. Say You Love Me, Sue.
The Story of the Rose. One Night in June.
There's Where My Heart Is To-night.
Prize of the Ple. Only You, My Girl.
Won't You Take Me Back to Dixie.
One Love, the Only One. Mandy Lee.
If All the Stars Were Mine. Queen of Bohemia.
She Is a Sensible Girl. Maggie O'Conor.
Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Some Especially Good Values Among the Linens Strict vigilance is ever maintained here to keep this a high-grade linen store. Poor, unworthy goods are impossible in these stocks. That assurance and the added attraction of uniformly low prices have long since made this a favored place for seekers after the best, and, at the same time, the most reasonably priced linen goods. Some examples:

65c. yd.—Snow-white Irish Table Damask; 67 in. wide; choice designs; cheap at 75c. yd.

$1.95 doz.—Bleached Dinner Napkins; German; 22 in.; heavy, soft finish; regularly, and low priced, at $2.25.

12½c.—Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels; ready for use; fringed ends; turkey red or plain white borders; 18x37 in.; regular 15c. kind.

20c.—Snow-white Bath Towels; 23x52 in.; with colored ends, fringed; good value at 25c.

25c.—Bleached Huckaback Towels; extra fine and large; all white; fringed ends; 24x45 in.; the best 25c. towel we know of.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street aisle.

Women's House Sacques of French Flannel Light in weight, yet warm and cozy. Some almost severely plain, others neatly, and still others elaborately, trimmed with floss and ribbon and silk embroidered. Solid colors and prettily figured and striped. $2.50 to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker Sewing Machines We show seven styles of these perfect, high-grade machines. One kind for $18, a thoroughly dependable machine of high quality. Complete in every detail but without ornamentation. The others at gradually rising prices, because of added attachment or more elaborate cabinet work, up to $35.

Another good machine for only $12.
And hand machines at $10.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ACCUSED BY A DYING GIRL.

Sadie Weisman Told of Her Treatment at Mrs. Eyler's Hands Before a Fatal Operation.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 3.—Sadie Weisman, formerly an inmate of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Trenton, died in the General Hospital here this afternoon about half an hour after an operation, which was performed by Drs. Rogers and Curts in the hope of prolonging her life.

In an ante-mortem statement, made to Justice of the Peace John Keys before the operation, she said that she believed she was going to die and that she thought her condition was due to the treatment she had received while an inmate of the State Industrial School for Girls. The statement was made in the presence of President Bishop and Eugene Pulis of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

She said that on May 13, 1897, while in the Sunday-school room, she was accused of infringing one of the rules of the institution and was ordered to go into the "dungeon" on the third floor, but refused to go, whereupon Mrs. Eyler, the matron, seized her violently by the throat and dragged her into the hallway. There the matron, she said, called to her aid a woman named Sicles, who weighed 200 pounds, and another assistant, and with their help threw her down and beat her about the head and face with a stout strap. After that, she said, she was forced into a straitjacket and placed in the "dungeon." She declared that, while she was being put into the straitjacket, Mrs. Eyler continued to beat her with a strap, but that the pain in her stomach, where the Sicles woman had sat upon her, and in her chest and throat, where the other assistant had kneeled and choked her, was so great that she was barely conscious of pain from the blows from the strap.

In the "dungeon," according to her statement, she received portions of bread and a bowl of water twice in forty-eight hours. After her confinement in the "dungeon," she said, she was taken out and placed in the "dark room," which was almost as bad, and kept there four days, until she became so weak that she had to be sent to the hospital.

President Bishop of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said tonight that he would press the case he now has pending against Mrs. Eyler, and would also endeavor to have the case of Sadie Weisman taken up in some manner. He said there was no medical testimony available to show that the injuries she received at the school caused her death. He will also ask the Legislature to appoint a joint committee to investigate the whole Industrial School affair.

The father of the Weisman girl is overcome by her death. He repeatedly threatened to-night to kill Mrs. Eyler, whom he blames for his daughter's death.

COTTON EXCHANGE IS ANGRY.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The following was telegraphed to-day by the President of the New Orleans Exchange in reference to last Friday's wrong Liverpool quotations:

New Orleans, Oct. 3.

President Western Union Telegraph Company, New York:

If, as stated in Mr. Dealy's explanation, the operator in sending Liverpool specials on Friday changed the system without notification, leaving the trade to read the dispatches as had been customary, and which reading created a false impression of enormous advances, his action was no less criminal than if the result of willful and corrupt deception.

The cotton trade of the South has been victimized and demoralized by the criminal neglect and carelessness on the part of your employes, and it is due the cotton trade, as well as the interests of your company, that the official or officials whose neglect of duty permitted such conditions, and the operator or operators who sent the dispatches without notice of change should be known to the world and promptly dismissed as an example to deter others in future from like criminal negligence.

We do not consider absence of officials who leave their duty to be performed by incompetent people any excuse for so grave an issue.

The Board of Directors of this Exchange meet to-morrow to take vigorous action in the matter, and your prompt reply is requested for their consideration.

JOHN M. PARKER,
President New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

VICTORY FOR AMERICANS

Troops Under Gen. Lawton Disperse the Insurgents.

LATTER REFUSE OPEN FIGHT

Melt Before Attacking Line and Dodge Through Bushes Like Rabbits—Lawton Commends Marines.

IMUS, Luzon, Oct. 3.—Gen. Lawton today dispersed the insurgents, driving them to the westward. The purpose of the rebels was to cut the communication maintained between Bacoor and Imus, by means of the road between those places, at a point between Imus and the east bank of the river. The insurgents had trenches along the west bank, commanding the open spaces. A force of 1,300 rebels attacked Imus yesterday, and 600 proceeded against Bacoor, with detachments along the river.

Gen. Lawton went to Bacoor this morning and organized a general movement to clear up the country between Bacoor and here, taking personal command.

His force consisted of all the troops from Bacoor and Zapote, five companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Daggett commanding; Megrath's troop of the Fourth Cavalry, Reilley's Battery of two guns, and another battery of two guns.

Gen. F. D. Grant co-operated with a force composed of three companies of the Fourth Regiment, Major Price commanding; Knabenshine's scouts, and one gun.

Gen. Lawton's force crossed the river south of Bacoor, a part of the troops using small boats. A hundred marines from the fleet assisted.

Col. Daggett's force spread along the road from Bacoor toward Imus, and three companies of the Fourth Regiment, under Capt. Hollis, were thrown out from Imus, the two commands forming a junction. The entire line crossed the river and drove the Filipinos from their trenches to the westward, through rice fields and thickets. The marines, whose services were tendered by Admiral Watson, crossed the river near the bay, forming a part of the line of advance.

Before the forward movement was begun the American artillery shelled the enemy's position. The only American casualty was the wounding of a Lieutenant of artillery. Several wounded Filipinos were attended by Surgeon Major Penrose and members of the ambulance corps. A number of prisoners were taken.

Gen. Lawton, while riding up the road to Imus, was the target for many shots.

The telegraph line was cut yesterday at a bend in the road commanded by the enemy's trenches, a hundred yards distant; and when Lieut. Cunningham, with a repair party, appeared to restore the wires, two men and Lieut. Cunningham's horse were shot. Lieut. McClosky then brought a gun of Riley's battery into the open, and, training it on the trench, dispersed the Filipinos with two well-aimed shots.

The fight was practically ended by 2 o'clock. Another illustration of the insurgent policy of evading meeting the Americans in force was furnished by the fact that when our line swept across several miles of country, firing by volley and cheering, the Filipinos melted before it, and it was only ocasionally that glimpses of the enemy could be obtained as they ran from their trenches and dodged through the bushes like rabbits.

One body of the enemy, under a former Mayor of Imus, retreated toward Perez Marinas, and another in the direction of San Francisco de Malabon.

Lieut. Knabenshue, with a party of scouts, crossed the river last night and found twenty-eight dead Filipinos in the trenches, fifteen of whom had been killed by one shell.

When the marines marched into Imus the soldiers cheered them, and Gen. Lawton complimented them upon their work. One detachment from Cavite was commanded by Capt. Haines and another from the Baltimore by Capt. Myers.

The first wagon train with provisions to reach Imus in three days has arrived, and two companies of the Fourteenth Regiment from towns along the bay marched in today to relieve the Fourth Regiment, whose members have been kept awake in the trenches day and night for a week, under the annoying intermittent fire from the insurgents outside the town.

The statement that Major Price asked Admiral Watson to send two gunboats to his support in the recent engagement of his regiment in the vicinity of Imus is incorrect.

Capt. Foore of the Sixth Infantry attacked the insurgents on Sunday in a new trench which they had constructed near Tabuan, Island of Negros, and scattered them. The Americans took one prisoner and captured twelve rifles, 8,000 thousand cartridges, and a quantity of rice and hospital supplies.

The American losses yesterday in the fighting with the insurgents at Imus were a Captain of the Fourteenth Regiment and a Corporal of the regimental signal corps killed, and three men of the Fourteenth Regiment and three of the Fourth wounded.

AN INSURGENT "BLUFF."

Attempt to Secure Recognition from Gen. Otis Failed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following is the dispatch of Gen. Otis received yesterday relative to the visit of the insurgent officers:

"Manila, Oct. 2.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Three insurgent officers permitted to enter our lines at Angeles with twelve of our soldiers and two citizens whom they wish to present as released prisoners. Yesterday in conference endeavored to present communication from insurgent Government, which was declined. Then presented paper signed by seven of the soldiers in which soldiers gave parole; this received and held in abeyance. Insurgent officers then said that Aguinaldo desired to end war and send civil commission for conference, and were informed that it would not be received. They will be sent beyond lines to-morrow. The whole affair believed to be a ruse to obtain some acknowledgment by United States authorities. All soldiers returned were stragglers from within our lines, captured by robbers. They say they were obliger to sign paroles to secure release, though two refused to sign. The whole affair of no significance; viewed as attempt at masquerading."

OFF TO JOIN GEN. WHEELER.

Jersey City Policeman Deserts His Wife to Go to the Philippines.

Mounted Policeman Albert Milburn of the Jersey City police force deserted his second wife and the police force on Monday to go to the Philippines and enlist as a bugler under Gen. Wheeler.

The Dewey celebration, his fellow-officers say, excited Milburn's natural desire for military life, and he failed to report for duty Monday morning. He gave his badge to one of the policemen in his precinct, and started for the Pennsylvania Railroad station. His wife was informed of his intentions, and she caught him at the station. He broke away from her, and she has not seen him since.

SPEECH BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

Addresses Geographical Congress on Colonial Administration—Says America Has Much to Learn.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—At to-day's session of the International Geographical Congress and in the presence of a distinguished audience, including many colonial and other Government officials, Poultney Bigelow discussed "Colonial Administration in Different Parts of the World." The paper was received with much applause.

Mr. Bigelow said that this year, memorable for the International Peace Conference at The Hague, whose noble purpose it had been to make war less frequent and less brutal, would be none the less gratefully remembered for the supplementary work of peace intrusted to the great Geographical Congress of Berlin. It had taken centuries of business and bloodshed to reach the state of comparative civilization now enjoyed by the world. It was just beginning to be realized that what interested one interested all, and that in colonial matters the most important condition to-day was unity among the whites, whether English, Russian, French, or German.

"In the Far East," continued Mr. Bigelow, "the United States has now become a rival of Europe through the occupation of Manila. Americans thus become next-door neighbors to Hongkong and are almost equally interested in the projected railway terminating at Kiao-Chou. In common with Germany, however, the United States has experience yet to purchase, and from observations made during the war I fear my country is learning her lesson at an extravagant price.

"The United States has officially commenced the government of a tropical empire under conditions which make it probable that the Americans will repeat the blunders which the Englishmen corrected a century ago. Much as the Filipinos disliked Spanish rule, they dislike Yankee rule even more. Nor is this to be wondered at. Methods successful against American Indians and against negroes are not found successful in the Philippines, nor do they attract a high-spirited race such as inhabits the Philippines.

"The curse of America to-day is that her politicians and newspapers stand in fear of the mob. Any one who dares to criticise the wisdom of mob-inspired machinery is howled at as unpatriotic. If not as a traitor. The war fever has gone to the brain of the American mob, especially that section of the mob which did not go to the war. Consequently, the colonial operations of the United States are marked by great haste in preparation, by frequent changes of plan, by reckless expenditure of life and money, and by a lamentable failure to fulfill the reasonable anticipations of the merchant class, who are, after all, the best judges of colonial administration.

"The American has been a magnificent colonist in so far as his task has consisted in hunting out the red Indian and administering territory for the white man only, but he has not yet succeeded in more than exterminating an inferior race. The enormous liberty he claims for himself becomes ridiculous when shared with the red man, the negro, or the Chinaman. England has purchased great experience in India, and, even with all the cost of the Sepoy mutiny, we can hardly think the price too high for the vast benefits which have flowed from this terrible lesson. America has this same lesson to learn, and let us pray that she may learn it from the mother country, rather than rush blindly into situations from which only a costly war can extricate her.

"English public opinion is to-day educated in respect to colonial needs, just as in Germany public opinion is educated to an almost incredible degree in military matters. But the average American voter, as represented by the undisciplined press and irresponsible Congressmen, offers no solution for the present colonial embarrassment, save to send more troops and to shoot more natives.

"The lesson we Americans are now learning is a lesson for the whole world. Colonies succeed in proportion as they are justly administered. There is no man so low in the human scale that he can be treated unjustly with impunity. The best talent produced by the white man's civilization is none too good when it comes to governing communities of subtle Orientals, with varying creeds and complex conditions. We used to think that any teacher was good enough for the elementary school, but now we realize that the best is none too good for the beginner. It is, indeed, at the beginning that the best work must be done, and colonies are much like children."

Prof. W. Morris Davis of Harvard University, one of the Honorary Advisers of the Geographical Congress, sailed from Bremen to-day for the United States.

WARREN LINER WRECKED.

The Bay State Fast Going to Pieces Near Cape Race—Fifteen Men Adrift Helpless in the Fog.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 3.—The Warren Line steamship Bay State, Capt. Walters, from Liverpool Sept. 23 for Boston, with a general cargo, is ashore and is fast going to pieces.

Besides her crew, the Bay State had twenty-five cattlemen aboard, who tried to launch the boats when the shock brought them on deck. They got two boats overboard, but they were swamped, luckily without other damage than a drenching for the men in them, who were taken aboard again.

Four boats containing the captain and sixty men were picked up by the bark Flora and landed at Cape Broyle this evening. Another boat with fifteen men aboard is still missing, and is helpless in the fog. A tug has been sent to search for it.

The Bay State lies on a shelving rock in Chance Cove, about five miles from Cape Ballard and sixteen miles from Cape Race. Capt. Walters thought his vessel was about thirty miles south of where she struck. The steamer has been abandoned. She has five large holes in her bottom and filled very rapidly after going ashore. A portion of her cargo was hauled up on deck and thrown overboard. She will be a total loss.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The news from St. John's, N. F., that the Warren liner Bay State, the finest vessel of the line, had been stranded north of Cape Race, and that only part of her crew had landed, caused consternation among the local underwriters, where the cargo is heavily insured.

There is no commander in the transatlantic service better known than Capt. Samuel Walters of the Bay State. He has grown gray in the service of the Warren Line, and was Commodore of the squadron. He has commanded many of the steamers of the line, including the old Minnesota, Dakota, Sachem and Michigan. Never before has he met with an accident of a serious character, and his friends in this city fully sympathize with him in his present difficulty.

The Bay State was expected to arrive tomorrow. She was the latest acquisition to the Warren fleet, and was on her twelfth voyage to this port. She was launched from the yard of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Ireland, in August, 1898. She was a four-masted twin-screw vessel, 490 feet 3 inches long, 52 feet 2 inches breadth of beam, and 32 feet 2 inches depth of hold. Her tonnage was 4,368 net and 6,824 gross.

The valuation of the vessel is not far from $700,000, and she is said to be fully insured.

$410 WAITING FOR THESE MEN.

Two men registered at the Summit Hotel, Bowery and Canal Street, last Saturday night under the names of John Warren and George Schmidt of Union City, Conn. One of them took $500 in greenbacks out of his pocket and passed it over to his companion, who handed it to the night clerk to put in the office safe.

The owner of the money was a young man, but his companion was elderly. The latter said that he had been stopping at the hotel for twenty years and had perfect confidence in the night clerk. The clerk placed the money in a drawer in the safe apart from the drawer where guests' valuables are usually kept.

Before the night clerk got up Sunday afternoon the two men came down stairs and said they were going away and wanted their money. The proprietor of the house, Pierce Brennan, and the day clerk were behind the office counter, and they looked in the drawer where guests' valuables are placed and found an envelope with $90 in it addressed to George Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt signed for the envelope, and when he looked inside said there was more money than the envelope contained coming to him.

Neither the proprietor nor the day clerk knew anything about the matter, and finally the two men said that they supposed they had been robbed of the rest before they came into the hotel, and they took the $90 and left. When the night clerk came down stairs it was discovered that the $90 belonged to another George Schmidt, and that the two men from Connecticut had left their $500 behind.

Mr. Brennan advertised in the New York papers yesterday to the effect that if Warren and Schmidt would call at his hotel they would receive their money. He had not heard from them last night. He said they appeared to be workingmen, but he does not know where they came from or where they went.

"Spider" Kelly Oudone by Gans.

"Spider" Kelly, the California lightweight who came East with championship ambitions, was badly outpointed last night at the Lenox Athletic Club in a twenty-five-round bout at 133 pounds each, with Joe Gans, the colored lightweight of Baltimore. Kelly was not badly punished, for his awkward style prevented Gans from reaching him very often. The latter was the aggressor from the moment the gong sounded for the first round.

If you have clothing to buy; prepare to order now; while the assortment is unlimited and the stock generous. Our patterns are choice, for the Gallic weaver and the English designer never worked to better success; so that our goods are the prettiest of their class and in shades and combinations you like.

Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

BAD REPORT FROM MANILA

American Soldiers Called "Drunkards, Rakes, and Gamblers."

NO PLACE FOR MISSIONARIES

Example of the Troops Seized Upon by the Friars as an Argument Against Protestantism.

Army Secretary Peyton, of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, who returned yesterday from a stay of six months in the Philippines, declares that the United States has 45,000 'drunkards, rakes, and gamblers" in in and around Manila, and that religious progress is quite out of the question while American soldiers are there. He says the Roman Catholic priests have made up with the Tagalos, and are losing no time and sparing no money to tell the Filipinos that the Americans now in Manila, who have made that city what Mr. Peyton calls a "hell hole," are fair specimens of Protestant civilization.

Mr. Peyton went to the Philippines under commission from Bishop Doane of Albany, Chairman of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, charging him to examine conditions and return in time to report at the Missionary Council, which will meet this month in St. Louis. Mr. Peyton visited five of the islands and enjoyed exceptional opportunities of observation. He is an ex-soldier, having seen service in the Spanish-American war, and having served at Montauk while the convalescent camp was there. In the course of an interview yesterday he said:

"Without any qualifying exceptions, the Tagalos are the most moral and the most religious people I ever saw; but they are mere children in ability to govern themselves. It would never do, in my judgment, for the United States to abandon them. The Tagalos could not hope to control the other principal races of the islands, and there would result a lot of petty States too weak to take care of themselves and too ignorant and too prejudiced to join in one united State. But the Tagalos could not even govern themselves, for with American power gone, the friars would not let them do so.

"At the present time there is no chance for Protestant effort. It is practically useless to undertake to do anything there until the United States troops depart or reform. The United States has in and around Manila at this moment, or had when I left a few weeks ago, 45,000 drunkards, rakes, and gamblers. Of course there are exceptions, but they are not worth mentioning. The statement is sufficiently accurate. When the American troops landed in Manila there was only a saloon or two in the whole place. To-day Manila is a hell hole. There are 430 or more saloons, typical places of the Western frontier, or worse, and the saloons are more respectable than are many of the other places within the city which Americans have either planted or keep alive by their support.

"When the insurrection was at its height many Spanish priests were driven out and left the island. With the coming of the Americans a common danger has brought Tagalos and Spaniards together, and old sores have been healed. To-day not only Luzon, but the islands to the west and south, are covered with friars who are active as they never were before. Everywhere they are preaching to the people this: 'Behold these men. They are a sample of Americans. America is an infidel, or, what is the same thing, a Protestant, Nation. See the danger of fighting Mother Church. An infidel nation has sent the flower of its men here, and behold them. Your lots may be hard. You may have had grievances in the past. We may have sinned, but your state is certainly better than that of Americans. You are moral. You are religious.' Just as long as these priests have 45,000 Americans there, and such Americans, as examples of what they are pleased to call an infidel civilization, so long is it useless for Protestants to try to convert Tagalos and other Filipinos. Let the army do its work and get away. Then, and not till then, will Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians stand any chance.

"I am aware that it may be an ungracious thing to characterize American soldiers as drunkards, rakes, and gamblers. I cannot help it. The sin is not mine. Nor is the sin wholly that of our troops. I mean there are a few mitigating circumstances. The men are far from home, and restraint is absent from them. They are in a hot climate, and surrounded by temptations unknown in colder ones. They have fallen, and that lower than anything I ever imagined. Just before I came away from Manila I had a talk with Señor Publetti. He is almost the only Protestant native there. He was educated in Europe, and is a most devout and intelligent man. He said to me: 'So long as this army is here, and it remains such an army as it is, there is not the shadow of a chance for Protestant effort.' And I think Señor Publetti is right.

"That which ought first to be done in Manila is to complete the military operations. Then patient educational work should be undertaken, and upon Christian foundations. There is talk in this morning's New York papers about making the Dewey Arch in Madison Square permanent. The arch is beautiful, and I have no doubt it would be an educational force of value to young and old in New York. But how much better to put the $50,000 which it would cost to reproduce it in marble into a college in Manila for Tagalo youth. New York may need the arch for its art education, though I doubt it; Manila needs the college. Of that there is no doubt. It could not be founded until peace is restored, but the time until peace comes can be spent in getting the money together, engaging teachers, and selecting plans for buildings."

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN TROOPS.

Lieut. Donovan Lauds the Bravery of the Men in the Philippines.

Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan of the Twenty-first United States Infantry, who returned Saturday night from the Philippines, where he was wounded in the leg, is an enthusiast on the American soldier. "Our boys," he said yesterday, "are the greatest fighters in the world. They simply don't know when they are licked. I saw men in tight places in the Philippines with only four or five cartridges left in their belts, as cool and calm as on parade."

When the Lieutenant was wounded a soldier who had been twice shot, once in the hand and again in the arm, assisted him to his feet and helped him forward in the charge which followed. This man was Private Hensby of the Twenty-first. Lieut. Donovan will recommend him for a medal of honor.

The Lieutenant is at present on sick leave on Governors Island. He expects to be ready for active duty again before the week is out, but his friends do not think he will be able to walk without crutches so soon. The Lieutenant insists that all he needs is exercise, and he is getting as much of it as possible by hobbling around Governors Island daily until tired out.

"The American troops in the Philippines," Lieut. Donovan says, "are standing the climate very well. Most of the sickness among them is a form of malaria which was brought from Cuba."

Lieut. Donovan greatly admires Gen. Lawton, whom he calls "the gamest man" he ever saw. He believes the Philippines have a great future, and that Manila under American influences will soon rival Hongkong.

BICYCLIST FATALLY INJURED.

Welstead Ran into an Electric Car in Central Park West.

Thomas Welstead, thirty-three years, of 26 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, was fatally injured last night in a collision with an electric car at Central Park West and Seventy-ninth Street. He was riding a bicycle at the time.

Welstead was going up town and riding on the slot. He evidently thought he was on the up-town track and could keep ahead of any car, and did not see his peril until a car bound south was almost on top of him. He made an attempt to turn out, but was not quick enough, and ran into the dashboard with great force.

He was thrown clear across the street. His skull was fractured, and he was hurt internally. Bicycle Policeman Ross called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Welstead was taken there unconscious, and is believed to be dying. Motorman Henry Taggart of 1,561 Lexington Avenue was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

W. & J. Sloane

We are now displaying the most complete and beautiful assortment of New Patterns in

Smith's Wilton Velvet, Savonnerie, Axminster and Moquette Carpetings

We recommend them for their splendid wearing qualities and reasonable price. The Autumn designs are unusually effective.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Ehrich Bros.,

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

Another Unusual Glove Event.

This glove sale promises to be the greatest in the history of EHRICH glove selling. We have purchased the entire stock of Alphonse, Terray, Chaix & Co. of Grenoble, France. There are nearly 15,000 pairs in all. We can conscientiously advise you to purchase these in dozen and half dozen lots. There cannot soon be such another opportunity. These will be found to-day upon the centre square, main floor.

FOR WOMEN, Suede Mousquetaires, all latest Fall colors, every pair a good value at $1.50 Sale price, per pair . . . 49c

FOR MISSES, four and six button Suede Mousquetaries, 5,000 pairs in all, at, per pair 49c

FOR MEN, Pique and Outseam walking gloves in latest tan shades, at, per pair 69c

AUTUMN

Furnishings and Decorations,

Upholstery and Fine Linen Goods.

McGibbon & Co.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street

All First-Class Goods.

"Exclusive" Styles.

Moderate Prices.

SCOTSMAN THIEVES SENTENCED.

Nine Men Who Robbed Wrecked Ship Arraigned in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Four greasers, three firemen, and two coal trimmers of the British steamer Scotsman, wrecked Sept. 21 in the Straits of Belle Isle, who were arrested on their arrival here yesterday from Queenstown, were charged on remand this morning with the possession of goods belonging to passengers of the Scotsman, and formally arraigned.

Four, having been previously convicted, were sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labor. The others were fined £2 each and costs.

APPEAL BY KANG YU WEI.

Asks San Francisco Chinamen to Help Reinstate the Emperor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The Chinese colony in this city is considerably excited over the fact that large placards containing a revolutionary proclamation have been posted in Chinatown.

The document is an appeal on behalf of the deposed Emperor Kwang Hsu, and a call for aid to dethrone the Dowager Empress. It is signed by Kang Yu Wei, one of the ex-Emperor's confidential advisers and closest friends. He is at present in the revolutionary headquarters in Victoria, B. C. When the Emperor was dethroned by the Dowager Empress, Wei's four associates were beheaded by her order, but he managed to escape in disguise from the empire. Wei asks Chinamen who favor the revolutionary movement to communicate with himself or his agents, whose names are given.

NATURALIZED IN ENGLAND.

Hiram Maxim and John C. Meiggs Forswear American Citizenship.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Gazette announces this evening that Hiram Maxim and John Cornell Meiggs of the United States have taken out certificates of naturalization.

Mr. Maxim's certificate is dated Sept. 16 and that of Mr. Meiggs Aug. 30.

Hiram Maxim is well known as an inventor of guns and experimenter with flying machines. He has been connected for some time with the English company of Vickers' Sons & Maxim, which possessed an authorized small arms factory in Spain at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

In August, 1898, Mr. Maxim became involved in a newspaper controversy with his brother, Hudson Maxim, the inventor of smokeless powder. During this controversy Hiram Maxim was accused by his brother of selling munitions of war to Spain. This charge was denied by Hiram, who stated that his company did not show Spain any favor.

Dillon and the Parnell Monument.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—John Dillon, Nationalist member of Parliament for East Mayo, has declined to speak at the laying of the foundation stone of the memorial to Charles Stewart Parnell next Sunday on the ground that the Parnellites are striving to make party capital out of the movement.

Expense of Famine in Hindustan.

SIMLA, Oct. 3.—It is estimated that the Indian Government must spend 1,500,000 rupees to relieve famine in the Central Provinces, and that the local chiefs must expend at least one-third of this amount in addition.

Catholic Faculty for Strassburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—As the result of Emperor William's advice, the University of Strassburg will have a Roman Catholic Faculty, thus ending a long and bitter controversy.

DESKS,
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
[illegible] Fulton St. NY

Hunyadi Janos
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

THE BERLIN GAMBLING TRIAL.

First Day of Club der Harmlosen Case Causes Great Sensation.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The long-deferred trial of the persons charged with gambling at the Club des Harmlosen began in Berlin to-day, and has already caused a great sensation.

A number of important witnesses, belonging to the highest circles, are reported to have fled the country or to be otherwise beyond the reach of the process of the court. Those present, however, sufficed to demonstrate an abominable state of affairs in the club management.

It is declared that 7,500,000 marks were lost within the short period of the club's existence. Two of the defendants, Herr Bruno von Kayser, a Government official, and Herr Paul von Schachtmeyer, in the course of a single evening won 100,000 marks each. Herr von Kroecher won 75,000 marks. Count Egloffstein, Count Stoch, and Count Dohna lost from 50,000 to 120,000 marks each.

To-day's evidence showed the unmistakable use of doctored cards on several occasions.

Herr von Kusseeron, the bank holder, has fled to the United States.

Emperor William has given instructions that the trial is to be carried through to the end without fear or favor, although Count Von Koenigsmarck and Herren von Bonin and von Prittwitz, members of the club, are in his personal entourage.

FRENCH JUDGE TO BE ARRESTED.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—M. Berenger, President of the Examining Committee of the High Court, has ordered the arrest of M. Grosjean, Judge of the Versailles Court, in connection with the Deroulede conspiracy.

Carters' Riot in Belgium.

ANTWERP, Oct. 3.—A riot occurred at Wyngaardnatie to-day, arising from the strike of the corporation carters. The police were called out to quell the disturbance and were received with shots from revolvers. The officers were obliged to charge the mob with drawn swords. Several police were wounded and many arrests were made.

Big Port au Prince Incendiary Fire.

PORT AU PRINCE, Oct. 3.—The Hotel Communal in this city was destroyed last night by an incendiary fire. Ten other buildings were burned.

Des Moines Has a $500,000 Fire.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 3.—Fire to-day destroyed the five-story department store of the Harris Emery Company and communicated to the Masonic Temple, Murphy House, Hegele Cigar Company building, and the Hill Shoe Company building, the total loss amounting to $500,000. The loss to the Harris Emery Company alone is estimated at $350,000. All the buildings were insured.

"THE GREATEST PRODUCT OF THIS CONTINENT"

JOHN WANAMAKER

obtains control of an Entire Edition of

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY & CYCLOPEDIA & ATLAS

in its newly-revised 10-volume form.

It is being sold through The Wanamaker Century Club, at

HALF-PRICE

in little payments

and will be delivered complete to Club Members on receipt of only

$1.

The Times

(London)—the greatest newspaper in the world—when it desired to furnish its readers with a reference work that should be at once the highest authority and the most practical for universal use, selected The Century, after a thorough investigation of ALL the reference works in the world.

That the English people approved the selection was immediately evidenced by their buying, through the Times alone, over $150,000 (£30,000) worth during the first thirty days of the distribution.

Over Fifteen Years

were spent in producing this gigantic work, which employed the labors of over five hundred of the world's greatest specialists.

The Total Cost

of the first set was over one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and already there have been sold in this country alone five millions of dollars' worth of the volumes at retail prices.

How to Join the Wanamaker Century Dictionary Club.

Cut out the coupon opposite. Mail it to us with the Club fee of $1. Contract will be at once sent you for signature. On the receipt of signed contract and the names of satisfactory references, the set of ten volumes will be sent you at once. Payments monthly thereafter, in amounts varying with style of binding chosen.

Mail this Coupon and $1.00 To-day!

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York. T.

October, 1899.

Dear Sir: You may enter my name for membership in the Wanamaker Century Club (fee of $1 is enclosed), entitling me to one set of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas at the special Club price.

Name_____

Address_____

NEW YORK JOHN WANAMAKER

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New German Comedy at the Irving Place Theatre.

"RENAISSANCE" WELL ACTED

"The Man in the Moon, Jr.," at the New York Theatre—Changes in "The Golden Spectacle."

"Renaissance," the new romantic comedy by Herren Schoenthan and Koppel-Elfeld, which was produced in Mr. Conried's accustomed careful manner at the Irving Place Theatre last night, might be regarded by the "advanced" realists as an example of atavism. Like "Goldene Eve" and some of the other recent German comedies, which seemed to have been designed primarily to offset the sombre pessimism and "modernity" of Sudermann and Strindberg, it is all as simple and elemental as a comedy by Goldoni. It is artificial, too, in its way, but its artifice is all of a sort which has been long employed by dramatists.

Here again we have the beautiful widow who, in the fullness of her sorrow, abjures the world and shuts herself up in a remote castle to ponder over good works and educate her son for a religious life, but is recalled to life and happiness by the magic of romantic love. Here, again, are the humble artist lover and the innocent youth first made aware of woman's power over man. And with it all the borrowed equipments of romance and its ancient environment, the Italian hills, with the soft blue skies above them.

Of course, modern notes are sounded in the piece. The treatment of the subject has a certain freshness of wit and observation which lends it new life. But no satirical purpose is discernible, though it may be full of symbolism. The Marchesa, Silvio, the artist, Vittorino the youth, Mirra the model, Severino the tutor, and Coletta, his sweetheart, are all creatures of pure romance.

Silvio is employed in the castle to paint for its chapel a picture of the Marriage of Cana and it falls out, curiously, that the Marchesa herself poses as the bride. Then Cupid begins to exert himself. Presently, also, young Vittorino learns such a lesson from Mirra, that he rejected but never dejected model of the artist, that he, too, decides to live in the world. The play seems to embody a plea for the beautiful, which may be timely.

In the performance, Anna Leonardi as Mirra the coquette, and Emmy Schroth as the youth, Vittorino, was particularly successful. Both made their first appearance, and were well received. Martha Schiffel, a comely woman with a pleasing voice of contralto quality, was the Marchesa, and Paul Faber, an actor with "presence," acted Silvio. The shrewd, amiable Father Confessor was excellently portrayed by August Meyer-Eigen, while Elly Collmer was as piquant as usual as Coletta.

"THE MAN IN THE MOON, JR."

Some Changes in the Spectacle at the New York Theatre.

Some changes were made last night in the performance of the spectacle at the New York Theatre, which seemed to Mr. Lederer sufficient to justify a slight change in the title. It is now called "The Man in the Moon, Jr." Julius Steger appears as Bullion, and Christie Macdonald returns to her original rôle of Diana.

Fay Templeton sings a "coon" song with a blackened face, and weeps copiously in an ineffective travesty of "The Tyranny of Tears." Maggie Cline sings "Be Aisy" and an Irish-Spanish song. Eugenie Fougère, the Frenchwoman, reappears after an unlamented lapse of years, and sings a delicate trifle called "La Masseuse," with some striking illustrative business.

"The Jones" have a new sea song, with a hornpipe. The Eight Mascottes, from English music halls, sing a burlesque song about purity, and do a sleigh-bell dance. There are a number of other new songs.

Marie Dressler and Walter Jones are both missed. But Sam Bernard is funnier than ever, and the big golden ballet still dazzles the spectator.

TALENT ARRIVES FROM EUROPE.

H. Reeve Smith, who Appeared last season in the dual rôle of Arthur and Alfred Partridge in the comedy "A Brace of Partridges," at the Madison Square Theatre, has arrived from London, to become a member of the Empire Theatre company.

Another arrival in this city from Europe yesterday was Miss Elsa Ruegger, the Swiss violoncello virtuoso. Miss Ruegger is not known in this country. She is one of the few prominent European women 'cellists. She comes of a musical family, and is the daughter of a prominent Government official of Switzerland. She was born in Lucerne, and received her musical education in Brussels, making her début at the age of eleven years. Her American début will be made in Boston with the Symphony Orchestra at one of their concerts the latter part of this month.

BRAHAM ENGAGED BY MR. BRADY.

Will Be Musical Director at Koster & Bial's—The New Skit.

Evidences of William A. Brady's management at Koster & Bial's Music Hall will show itself next Monday night for the first time, when John J. Braham will succeed the present musical director, and thereafter will assume entire charge of the musical department of the theatre.

Preparations are under way for an early production of the new skit, which will be entitled "Around New York in Eighty Minutes." J. Cheever Goodwin will write the book, and Edward E. Rice and John J. Braham the music. The scenario of the skit was read yesterday and found to be satisfactory. The company will include some prominent actors and actresses, and a large chorus. The scenes outlined thus far are the interior and exterior of Rector's restaurant, the Dewey Arch, and its surrounding decorations, and the Waldorf-Astoria.

OPERA COMPANY FOR ST. LOUIS.

Proprietor of the Castle Square Organization to Send One.

For the past month Frank W. Gainnie, the general manager of the Exposition Music Hall at St. Louis, acting as the representative of its Board of Directors, has been negotiating with Henry W. Savage, the proprietor of the Castle Square Opera Company, to send an operatic organization to that city. An arrangement has been concluded by the terms of which a company will inaugurate a season of opera in English on Nov. 6, to continue for an indefinite period.

The cast for the performance of "Die Meistersinger" at the American Theatre tonight will be somewhat changed. Miss Cecile Hardy will sing the rôle of Eva, Oscar P. Regneas will be the Hans Sachs, and Joseph Sheehan will be Walther.

Mr. Ahrendt in Mr. Hackett's Play.

The rôle of Col. Sapt in the present revival of James K. Hackett's play, "Rupert of Hentzau," which was made vacant while the company was on tour by the sudden death of R. F. McClannin, has been filled by Carl Ahrendt. He is nearer the ideal of the part than any of his predecessors.

"The Song of the Sword" Postponed.

Daniel Frohman has decided to postpone the production of the new play, "The Song of the Sword," in which E. H. Sothern and Miss Virginia Harned are to appear at Daly's Theatre, from Monday, Oct. 9. The first presentation will be made on Thursday evening, Oct. 12.

MAINE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Performers Sing for the Norway Public School Children.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Oct. 3.—The Maine Musical Festival, which opened in the Auditorium last evening, was continued to-night under the leadership of William R. Chapman of New York.

To-day there were three concerts, forenoon, afternoon, and evening. Mme. Sembrich, the principal star, appearing in the last two performances. She received a welcome from the audience that no other singer was ever accorded in Maine.

The forenoon performance was a rehearsal of Handel's "Oratorio of the Messiah," which was given by request of Mme. Sembrich for the benefit of the school children of the city. At this performance all the stars appeared by request of the children. This evening Mme. Maconda, Miss Cushing, Mr. Harry Pepper, and Mr. Julian Walker appeared in Handel's "Oratorio of the Messiah," and they were assisted by a chorus of 1,000 voices, the largest that ever appeared in Maine.

At the afternoon performance a grand opera and symphony programme was rendered. The first part opened with Wagner's "Vorspiel," from "Die Meistersinger," and closed with Wagner's "Elsa's Dream," from "Lohengrin." In the second part Miss Bridewell sang "Oh, Harp Immortal," from Gounod, and "The Soldiers' Chorus," from "Faust," was rendered. During Mr. Richard Burmeister's rendition of "Hungarian Rhapsody," Gounod, the audience rose from their seats and cheered and waved handkerchiefs and flowers were showered on the great pianist.

To-morrow evening the last Portland performance will be given, and it is predicted that there will be more society people in the Auditorium than ever before congregated under one roof in the State. Mme. Sembrich will sing, Burmeister will play, and all the other stars will take part. The festival will be concluded in Bangor during the week commencing Thursday evening.

TROTTING AT LEXINGTON.

Great Feature Was the $16,000 Futurity, Won by Boralma, a Three-Year-Old.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—The sunlight of a perfect October day greeted the opening of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

The feature was the $16,000 Futurity, for three-year-old trotters. It took six heats to decide the race. Boralma was the favorite in the opening, selling for $100 against the field's $75. Idolita won the first two heats in easy fashion. The favorite took the third heat in a brush with The Bondsman and was second to Ecstasy in a head finish in the fourth, the fastest heat of the race, the McDowell filly nipping Boralma at the wire.

The half was trotted in 1:04¾, a wonderful performance for a three-year-old. This was the great heat of the race. The Bondsman was first at the quarter, Boralma next, and Ecstasy third. They passed the half like a triple team. In the next quarter Boralma increased his lead to a sulky length. The positions remained the same to the distance stand. Boralma was wobbling, and the game filly, coming good and strong in the last fifty yards, nipped him on the wire by a scant head. In the fifth heat Ecstasy set a hot pace for five-eighths of a mile, and then broke, Boralma winning easily. It was the same in the sixth, except that the filly kept pace to the distance stand, then broke, letting Boralma win.

Boralma, Ecstasy, and Idolita were the only starters in the last heat. Idolita was distanced, leaving first and third money to Boralma. Boralma was bought last night by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston for $17,000 on condition of winning the Futurity. The first money, $7,000, goes to Mr. Lawson. Mr. Lawson won $46,000 in pools. He presented $3,000 to Gus Macey. Boralma's driver. Dr. T. C. McCoy of Kirkwood, Del., gave Macey $1,000.

The Tennessee Stake, value $4,000, was won by Eyelet after dropping the first two heats in the strong favor te, Hal B. Hal B. was driven out in three heats, and finished in the ruck in the last two. Track fast. Summaries:

The Tennessee, 2:00 class, pacing, $4,000.

Eyelet, by Gambetta Wilkes, (Kenney).....	3	2	1	1	1
Hal B., (Snow).....	1	1	2	5	5
Bell Boy, (Pollitt).....	4	7	3	2	2
Little Thorn, (McHenry).....	2	4	4	3	6
Colbert, (Dean).....	5	5	6	7	3
Mall, (Curtis).....	7	6	8	6	3
Dariel, (Spear).....	8	3	7	8	8
Fairview, (Critchfield).....	5	8	5	4	4
Sallie Teller, (Hussey).....	Dis.				

Time—2:06¾; 2:06; 2:06½; 2:09¼; 2:08¼.

The Kentucky Futurity, three-year-old trotters, value $16,000.

Boralma, by Boreal, (Macey).....	10	7	1	2	1 1
Idolita, (Marsh).....	1	1	3	6	6 Dis.
Ecstasy, (Marvin).....	8	6	8	1	5 2
The Bondsman, (Shaheen).....	6	8	2	3	2 ro.
Risky, (Hughes).....	2	2	4	4	3 ro.
King Vasco, (Van Avery).....	4	5	6	9	8 ro.
Gracie Onward, (Beachy).....	7	10	10	5	4 ro.
Hetty Hamlin, (Geers).....	9	7	8	7	7 ro.
XL's Brother, (Payne).....	5	8	5	7	dr.
The Merchant, (McCoy).....	3	4	9	dr.	

Time By Quarters.—First Heat—0:32¼; 1:07¾; 1:40¾; 2:13¾.

Second Heat—0:23¼; 1:05½; 1:37⅞; 2:12.

Third Heat—0:33⅝; 1:06¾; 1:39¾; 2:13.

Fourth Heat—0:34¼; 1:04⅝; 1:39¼; 2:11¾.

Fifth Heat—0:34½; 1:06¾; 1:40⅝; 2:11⅝.

Sixth Heat—0:34⅝; 1:07½; 1:41; 2:14¾.

2:14 Class; trotting. Purse $1,600.

Lucille, by Brummel, (Rabbeth).....	1	1	1		
Improvidence, (Titer).....	2	2	3		
Edna Cook, (Collins).....	3	4	2		
Iris O., (Garvey).....	4	3	4		
Carrie Shields, (D. O. Reeder).....	5	5	5		

Time—2:10¼; 2:10¾; 2:10¾.

CHARLES PAGE BRYAN ARRIVES.

Minister to Brazil Tells of Good Feeling Shown During the Spanish-American War.

Col. Charles Page Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Livorno from Pernambuco after a two years' absence. It is his intention to remain in this country two months. He left at midnight for Washington, where he will call upon President McKinley. Thence he will go to his home, in Chicago.

"I come back to the United States," he said last evening, "for a little recreation. I have found the Brazilians a cordial, intellectual, progressive people. They entertain the friendliest feelings toward this country. It was shortly after my arrival in Brazil that she sold to the United States three war vessels. During the war with Spain there was a wonderful amount of friendship displayed by Brazilians toward the United States.

"One scene delighted me very much. I happened to be at Campos, a country town in the sugar district. A Spanish prestidigitator was giving a performance there, and at the invitation of some friends I went to see him. I occupied one of the rear seats by my own wish. The prestidigitator had a bottle from which he abstracted any flag the audience called for. First he brought forth a Portuguese flag. Then there were cries from the audience for the United States flag. The fellow hesitated, but there were renewed cries of 'American flag.' Then he drew it forth amid great applause. Then there were loud shouts for the flag of 'free Cuba.' The prestidigitator exclaimed: 'Free Cuba! Yes, but not by the United States.' From all parts of the house came the cry: 'Long live the United States.' The enthusiasm of the audience for my country was most gratifying to me.

"The most touching incident I have ever met with in any country occurred on July 3 last. I had gone up with the Governor of Bahia, Luiz Vianna, to see the Francisco River, and at midnight was packing some of my things, when I heard bands playing in the streets, persons marching, and the sounds of voices, and, upon looking out of the window, I found that the square in front of the house I was in was filled with an enthusiastic multitude. Then a committee of ladies came to me to express their good wishes for the United States, and Gov. Vianna made a speech, in which he eulogized the present American Administration, and told of the wisdom of the policy of protection.

"The foreign commercial interests in Brazil during our war with Spain raised a hullabaloo about imaginary dangers to that country from the policy of the United States, and some excitement was caused by Cecil Rhodes's speech about our land-grabbing intentions. I declared publicly, however, that the United States did not intend to take one foot of Latin-American soil. That declaration of mine applies only to Latin America. I am in perfect accord with every step the Administration has taken in the Philippines.

"The most important event during my stay in Brazil was the inauguration of Campos Salles as President, on Nov. 15 last. President Salles's administration so far has been one of wise economy and progressive intelligence all along the lines of statecraft. His inauguration was the occasion of the sending of our auxiliary fleet to Brazilian waters by Secretary Long. President Salles was much gratified by this honor paid to him. Another important event was the legislation that gave the authority for differential import taxes intended to favor the products of countries admitting coffee and other articles free or at nominal tax."

VOLUNTEER KILLS RAILWAY MAN

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 3.—Ethan Mills, ex-Lieutenant in the volunteer engineer service and ex-Lieut. Gov. of Idaho, this afternoon shot and instantly killed Chief Engineer O'Melviney of the Oregon Short Line in the latter's office in this city.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose in Boston Through Doheny's Ineffective Pitching.

BROOKLYNS PLAY TWO GAMES

Won the First Easily, but the Washingtons Did the Best Batting in the Second—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	90	44	.683
Boston	90	53	.629
Philadelphia	89	55	.618
Baltimore	83	57	.593
St. Louis	82	64	.562
Cincinnati	77	64	.546
Louisville	72	72	.500
Pittsburg	72	72	.500
Chicago	71	72	.497
New York	57	84	.404
Washington	50	93	.350
Cleveland	20	128	.135

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 13; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 12; Washington, 3, (first game.)
Washington, 3; Brooklyn, 2, (second game.)
Baltimore, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
Louisville, 10; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 6.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Brooklyn in Washington.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—For five innings Doheney held the Bostons down to five hits and three runs. After that he lost his effectiveness and the Bostons won easily. Doyle was put out of the game for kicking in the seventh inning by Umpire Hunt. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	2	2	8	0	0
Long, ss	3	2	2	0	0
Duffy, lf	3	2	2	0	0
Stahl, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	2	2	1	1	0
Lowe, 2b	1	2	4	5	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	6	1	0
Lewis, p	1	1	1	0	0
Total	13	12	27	7	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf	1	2	2	0	0
O'Brien, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Davis, ss	1	1	3	6	2
Doyle, 1b	1	1	15	0	0
Seymour, 1b	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Wilson, c	0	0	3	2	0
Fleming, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Woodruff, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Doheney, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	4	8	24	10	2

Boston	0	1	2	0	0	4	6	0	..	—13
New York	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Duffy and Stahl. Home runs—Doyle, Van Haltren, and Collins. Stolen bases—Collins, Tenney, and Stahl, (2.) Double play—Lowe and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Lewis, 3; off Doheney, 9. Sacrifice hits—Hamilton, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Tenney. Struck out—By Lewis, 3; by Doheney, 3. Balk—By Doheney. Wild pitch—By Doheney. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

BROOKLYNS WIN AND LOSE.

The Leaders Take the First Game in Washington by Good Batting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Brooklyn scored an easy victory in the first game to-day, and Washington won the second by good batting. The second game was called on account of darkness. Attendance, 3,000. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	2	1	0
Shiebeck, ss	1	1	2	2	0
Mercer, 3b	1	1	2	4	0
Wash'gton, lf	1	1	3	1	0
Freeman, rf	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	4	1	0
McManus, c	0	1	3	4	0
Evans, p	0	0	0	6	1
*Stafford	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	24	15	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, lf	2	1	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	3	3	2	0	0
A'n, 1b, &rf	1	1	8	0	0
Jones, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	2	5	0
Wrigley, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Casey, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Farrell, c	2	1	6	1	0
Hughes, p	1	1	1	3	0
Jennings, 1b	0	0	1	0	0
Total	12	12	27	11	1

*Batted for Evans in the ninth.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	6	1	..—12

Two-base hits—Shiebeck, Anderson, Keeler. Stolen bases—Anderson, Shiebeck, Casey, McManus. First base on balls—Off Evans, 2; off Hughes, 4. Struck out—By Evans, 1; by Hughes, 5. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	0	5	0	0
Shiebeck, ss	0	0	0	4	0
Mercer, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	3	1	0
Freeman, rf	0	1	3	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	2	0	0
Dexter, p	0	0	0	0	0
Weyhing, p	1	1	1	0	0
Barry, 1b	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	7	21	7	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelly, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Jones, cf	0	1	0	1	0
Daly, 2b	0	3	1	6	0
Wrigley, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	3	0	0
McJames, p	0	0	0	0	0
Anders'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	10	18	10	2

Washington	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	..	..	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Mercer, Daly. Stolen base—Daly. Double play—McGann and Weyhing. First base on balls—Off McJames, 1. Hit by pitched ball—McGuire. Struck out—By Weyhing, 1; by McJames, 6. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Baltimore, 10; Philadelphia, 5.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The Philadelphias played an indifferent game and were beaten by the Baltimores' hard and timely hitting. McGraw of Baltimore was hit on the right elbow in the fifth inning and hurt so badly that he retired. After the Baltimores had scored a run in the sixth, the game was called, and the score reverted to even innings. Score:

Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	2	..	..	..	..	—5
Baltimore	2	4	0	0	4	—10				

Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Piatt and McFarland; Baltimore, Howell and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Snyder.

Louisville, 10; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The home team played like amateurs to-day, and the Louisvilles won as they pleased. Cunningham was effective and kept the Chicagos' hits well scattered. Score:

Louisville	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	—10
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Louisville, 12. Errors—Chicago, 7. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Powell's pitching was hit hard to-day, but he would have beaten the Pittsburgs with better support. Leever was also hit hard, but was lucky. Score:

St. Louis	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6
Pittsburg	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	2	—9

Base hits—Pittsburg, 16; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever, and Bowerman; St. Louis, Powell and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL DATES.

The Tiger Freshmen Will Meet Yale 1903 at New Haven.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3.—The football management has arranged the following schedule of games for the freshman team:

Oct. 7, Pennington Seminary, at Princeton; Oct. 14, Hill School, at Pottstown; Oct. 21, St. Paul's, at Princeton; Nov. 11, St. John's School, at Manlius, N. Y.; Nov. 25, Yale, 1903, at New Haven.

Games probably will be arranged also with Lawrenceville School, Berkeley School, Princeton Preparatory School, Columbia University, 1902; Mercersburg Academy, and Peddie Institute.

HARD PRACTICE AT PRINCETON.

Both 'Varsity and Scrub Football Teams Fumbled Badly.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3.—Hard practice took place to-day between the 'Varsity and the scrub football teams. Two fifteen-minute halves were played, the features of which were fumbles on both sides. The 'Varsity's lack of headwork kept that side from scoring on the scrub.

The features of the practice were the forty-yard run by Reiter and the sixty-five-yard run by Oglesby, both for the 'Varsity team, and the strong playing of Young at quarter and Hutchings at left half back on the scrub. Oglesby showed in such good form on the scrub that he was transferred to the 'Varsity. Poe played at right end. This was the first time he entered practice this season. Beardsley was sent from half back to left end. Capt. Edwards announces to-night that the team will leave on Friday morning for a trip South.

Wesleyan's Captain Hurts His Knee.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 3.—Capt. Rymer of the Wesleyan eleven is laid up with an injured knee received in the Wesleyan-Amherst Aggies game last Saturday. His loss to the team will be severely felt in the Harvard-Wesleyan game next Saturday. He injured the same knee last year in the opening game with Yale and did not play after it last season.

OUR REPUTATION

was gained by giving everyone his money's worth. We often give more.

Our New Importations are the best values ever shown

A neat and dressy

Fall Suit

made to measure,

$20.00.

Tailored and Trimmed First Class.

FIT GUARANTEED.

Nicoll.

771 Broadway,

145-147 Bowery.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Robert St. John Matthews, London.

ASTOR.—J. C. Silver, Montreal.

BARTHOLDI—John H. Stephens, General Manager of the Plant Railway System.

BUCKINGHAM—Arnold Tietig, Berlin.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador, and Baroness Fava, Washington.

EVERETT—W. T. Bailey, Montreal.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Major Gen. Fowler Butler, United States Army; C. Brun, Danish Minister, Washington; Bishop H. B. Whipple, Minnesota; Edward Chiswell, Manchester, England; Major J. F. Hanson, Macon, Ga.; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg, Louisiana; Gen. Felix Agnus, Baltimore; Commander Logan, United States steamship Machias.

GILSEY—H. Dulham, England.

GRAND—George D. Barbour, Washington.

MANHATTAN.—Sir Henry Lynch Blosse, Ireland; J. C. Manion, Johannesburg, South Africa.

IMPERIAL—I. Sternfeld, Berlin; Mrs. R. S. Egerton, London.

MANHATTAN—D. Cunningham, Liverpool; David Air, Jr., Dundee, Scotland.

MORTON—F. M. McWinney, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—Ramsey Narn, London; Evon Gienauth, Eisenberg, Bavaria; John H. Dixon, Scotland; Major D. M. Scott, United States Army; R. W. Gribbon, Belfast.

NETHERLAND—Dr. Ralph Jenkins, Washington; Capt. the Hon. M. A. C. Ward, R. A., Halifax; E. P. Bedwell, R. A., Halifax; Moberly A. Fordham, Ashwell, England; John Philip Sousa, the band master, New York.

PARK AVENUE.—The Rev. John De Keyes, St. John, N. B.

PLAZA—Lieutenant Commander Robert G. Denig, United States Navy.

ST. DENIS—J. S. G. Billett, London; Major W. G. Hurdman, Ottawa; E. Champagne, Montreal; Dr. P. M. Wells, Quebec; John Brown, Bedford, England.

STURTEVANT—W. Browne, Melbourne, Australia.

UNION SQUARE—George F. Hemsley, Montreal; H. Henry, Montreal; P. H. Bing, Nuremberg, Germany; Dr. Alexander Rittman Dorn, Vienna; Dr. Erich Pistoe, Graz, Austria.

WALDORF.—F. B. T. Rogers, Vancouver; Walker Moore, Dawson, N. W. T.; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; the Hon. E. C. Buller Eichinstone, Edinburgh; William Stewart Fraser, Edinburgh; Nador Loemo, Berlin; Major B. F. Eshlsman, Lancaster, England; Lieut. A. T. Dawson, London; R. Baker, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. S. Smith, dress goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Katz, S. & J., Company, New Orleans, La.; T. Katz, notions and fancy goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Normandie.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. McLaughlin, boys' clothing; W. H. King, dress goods and silks; Miss L. Shaughnessy, millinery; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, white goods, notions, and fancy goods; C. J. Barnard, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Flaherty, fancy goods, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Quinn, gloves; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; 8 Greene Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, dress goods; C. A. Rochat, notions, fancy goods, and house furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Adam, Meldrum, & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. B. Bernheimer, notions and fancy goods; 15 White Street, Hoffman House.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; H. Apperious, notions, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Rivers.

Rowe, C. H., Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. W. Greene, cloaks and suits, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Kline, Epplihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, millinery and ribbons; Continental Hotel.

Stevens, Charles A. & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Stevens, dry goods, 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Strauss Bros., Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Young, dress goods and silks; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Grinsfelder, D. J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Millner, J. R., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Millner, carpets, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Bros., L. Goldenberg, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Murray, Spink, & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, art novelties and stationery; Grand Hotel.

Strause Bros., Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strause, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; W. C. Callender, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linens, and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Lebeck & Corin, Scranton, Penn.; S. E. Lebeck, notions; Hotel Normandie.

Thomas, E. A., Randolph, Vt.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Samuels, L., Providence, R. I.; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; T. N. Stitt, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dress goods, silks, notions, and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mosby, Wilkinson, Epps & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, notions, white goods, linens, and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Hurst, J. Purnell, Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. McCarthy, white goods, notions, and hosiery; R. S. Jones, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Strauss, photographers' supplies; 43 Leonard Street.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Ferguson, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

McAuslin & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods, notions, and cloaks; Stuart House.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Stuart House.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Lindeke, domestics and prints; R. Warner, Jr., hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. E. Mayhew, fancy and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. M. Oliver, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; M

DEWEY RECEIVES THE NATION'S GIFT

The President Hands to Him the Sword Voted by Congress.

SCENE OF WILD ENTHUSIASM

Spectators from Every Part of the United States.

Eloquent Tributes to the Admiral by Mr. McKinley, Secretary Long, and Ross Perry—Dewey Too Much Moved at First to Reply.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The culmination of Admiral Dewey's triumphal home-coming was reached to-day in the shadow of the dome of the National Capitol. Here he received from the hands of the President the magnificent jeweled sword voted to him by Congress in commemoration of the victory of Manila Bay. This was the official provocation for the ceremony. But mere official sanction could never have thrown into the demonstration the fervor of enthusiasm that was meted out to the Admiral as he appeared before the vast audience, composed not only of all the highest officials in the land, but of spectators drawn from every quarter of the United States.

The battle of Manila Bay was not forgotten, but it might be said to have been relegated almost to second place in the desire to do honor to the man who had proved himself as great after victory as before it and who had shown in the long and trying months that followed his naval triumph the qualities of a statesman and a wise administrator, as well as those of the fighting leader of a victorious fleet.

And, enhancing these qualities, was that of manly modesty, displayed in the quiet dignity with which Admiral Dewey met the occasion. This trait of Dewey's character was evidenced from the moment he reached the stand side by side with the President. He paused at this point for a moment unwilling, apparently, to take the place that had been prepared for him on the right of the platform, lest he should appear to usurp the place due to the Chief Magistrate. President McKinley grasped the situation in an instant, and, taking his great sea Captain by the arm, placed him by gentle force in the chair that had been intended for him.

Later in the day, as the carriages bearing the official party drove away from the Capitol between walls of cheering people, the President again displayed his tact by remaining covered and ignoring the demonstration himself, leaving its acknowledgment to the Admiral alone.

THE ADMIRAL'S EMOTION.

For Admiral Dewey it was a trying as well as a triumphal day. It has been given to few officers in the naval history of the country to sit before a crowd of thousands while the Chief of the naval establishment dilated upon their exploits, and then to stand before the same crowd to receive at the hands of the President a sword prepared for him at the behest of the representatives of the whole people. The strain upon Admiral Dewey reached almost to the breaking point. None but those nearest to him could tell his feelings during the address of Secretary Long, but when he arose to receive the sword from the hands of the President no one could mistake the flash of the white gloved hand as it rose to dash away the tears, before the Admiral came to the rigid attitude of attention before his Chief.

When it became Dewey's turn to reply, his voice failed him, and he made the effort twice before his lips would respond. When he did speak his tones were clear and steady, but so low that only those nearest him could hear.

There was an exquisite bit of comedy following the trying formalities, though it escaped all but those directly on the stand. As the Admiral closed and took his seat he turned to the President and in a tone of quizzical appeal inquired, "Now, really, don't you think I did pretty well for an amateur?"

Once in the course of the ceremony Secretary Long embraced an opportunity to ease the trying time for the chief actor in the day's events. When the Secretary began his address the sun was shining directly in Admiral Dewey's eyes, and without his hat he was at its mercy. The Secretary quietly inserted in his address a low aside, "Admiral, turn your chair a little; we don't want to have you blind."

One of the most remarkable features of the day was the ovation to Rear Admiral Schley on the return of the party from the Capitol to the White House. His carriage was several numbers behind that of the President and Admiral Dewey, and he received an ovation that could be scarcely ranked below that accorded to the Admiral himself. The tumult grew as the carriage proceeded down the avenue, and the crowd surged around it till the horses were brought to a foot pace. Finally a company of the High School Cadets came to the rescue and formed about the carriage in a hollow square. Thus protected and flanked by a force of police the carriage reached the White House with a long gap between it and the next official guests.

Out of the store of his experience the President was able to give Admiral Dewey one valuable suggestion before leaving the Capitol. The venerable Cardinal Gibbons was presented, and after an exchange of greetings the President asked the Admiral if he felt equal to a general ordeal of handshaking. The hero of Manila swerved from the shock, explaining that his right arm was partially paralyzed from his experience in New York.

"Let me suggest to you," said the President, "that hereafter you shake the other man's hand. Don't let him shake yours. You save yourself by not letting them get the grasp on you."

DEWEY STARTS PROMPTLY.

The start from Mrs. McLean's residence was made promptly at 10 o'clock. Admiral Dewey had breakfasted with his son and Lieuts. Brumby and Caldwell. He emerged from the house with Chairman Moses of the local reception committee, and the two took their seats together in Mrs. McLean's carriage.

When the Admiral appeared resplendent in heavy epaulets and gold lace the great throng that had assembled in the adjacent streets and in Farragut Square broke out into a long and loud burst of applause. There was also a demonstration when Capt. Lamberton and Lieuts. Brumby and Caldwell came out and took the second carriage.

Accompanied by an escort of police and committeemen and headed by the Marine band, the Admiral was driven to the White House through cheering crowds. His progress was slow, and he repeatedly bowed and smiled his acknowledgment of the greetings given him. He entered the White House grounds by the west gate, and on reaching the portico he quickly alighted and was shown into the East Room, where he was met by the President and the members of the Cabinet. Capt. Lamberton, Lieut. Brumby, and Lieut. Caldwell also left their carriages and were warmly greeted by the members of the Reception Committee, the Commissioners of the District, and a few friends gathered there.

Only a few minutes elapsed before the Admiral reappeared with the President, and they took seats in one of the White House carriages. The members of the Cabinet occupied the next three carriages, former Secretary Alger sitting with Secretary Long, and then followed the various officials to whom had been assigned places near the central figure of the demonstration.

THE PARADE.

The carriages swept briskly down the curbed driveway into Pennsylvania Avenue, there was a blare of bugle commands, a crash of bands, and the great procession started.

It was a magnificent and inspiring sight as the parade swung into the long stretch of the thoroughfare. Through the broad street, cleared from curb to curb, with the Capitol towering at the further end and the Treasury behind, the parade moved between two solid walls of enthusiastic, shouting, gesticulating humanity, banked solidly from curbs and rising, tier on tier, on every conceivable kind of structure, to the crowded roofs and windows, while above, below, and all about fluttered flags, bunting, and Dewey emblems and devices forming a background of brilliant color.

At the head of the line rode Major Gen. Miles, commanding General of the army, in the full uniform of his rank, with the yellow field marshal's sash from shoulder to hip. He was astride a superb gray horse, richly caparisoned. Back of him was rank after rank of military aides, all officers of high rank. The brilliant-coated marine band added inspiring music to the gay scene, and following them came every describable kind of soldier, sailor, and marine, mounted and afoot—infantry, artillery, cavalry. There were the marines in their short blouses and helmets, the jackies from the Raleigh and other warships, battery after battery of light artillery, the mammoth eight-inch siege guns of the Seventh Artillery, each drawn by eight horses. Then the crimson trappings of the artillery changed to the yellow of cavalry, and line after line of the yellow-plumed troopers rode by.

Then came Dewey. All that had gone before was but a brilliant prelude to the coming of the victor of Manila, riding with the President. Mr. McKinley raised his hat only occasionally, leaving the Admiral to acknowledge the plaudits of the multitude by lifting his chapeau. From end to end the avenue rang with deafening cheers, and flags and handkerchiefs were waved madly.

Following the Admiral came the officers and men of his flagship, the Olympia, in double ranks stretching across the avenue, and then distinguished officers of the navy and army. The members of the Cabinet rode in carriages. With them, also, in the several carriages, rode Capt. Lamberton, Flag Lieut. Brumby, and others of the Admiral's staff.

Still another brilliant division was formed by the Governors of States, mounted and accompanied by their staffs. At their head rode Gov. Smith of Vermont, the native State of Dewey, with a numerous staff brilliantly uniformed. Then came Gov. Powers of Maine, Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, Gov. Tyler of Virginia, Gov. Pingree of Michigan, and Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, each with his staff. The troops of the District National Guard brought the martial spectacle to a close.

Glittering in the brilliant Autumn sunshine, the parade filled the mile of broad Avenue from Treasury to Capitol with a swaying mass of color. Passing the Peace Monument, it wound up the hill to the east front of the Capitol.

THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

Like everything connected with Dewey's record, he was early in arriving at the Capitol, being half an hour ahead of time. Two committeemen preceded the President and Admiral Dewey. The waiting crowd uncovered, and the President and Admiral Dewey promptly did the same as they passed rapidly into the lobby of the Senate. Dewey was followed by his war Captains, and the full Cabinet acted as an escort. The President, with his Cabinet, was shown into the President's room, while Admiral Dewey, with his Captains, occupied the room of the Vice President. There was a wait of half an hour, and then the party took up the march to the stand in the same order as they had entered the Capitol. A gun sounded in the direction of the river just as the sun reached the meridian. There was a flourish from the Marine Band as the head of the procession reached the edge of the portico, and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief" as the procession moved slowly down the steps to the stand.

The crowd cheered long as the party took their seats, Admiral Dewey rising with bare head to respond to the ovation. A colored servant threw a naval cloak over the Admiral's shoulders as he took his seat.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bristol, President McKinley's pastor.

ROSS PERRY'S SPEECH.

Ross Perry, representing the Washington Reception Committee, then made the introductory address, which was loudly cheered. He spoke as follows:

"Admiral Dewey: The Nation's capital welcomes you, the Nation's hero. The City of Washington welcomes you who, in the roundness and completeness of your character, approach the perfect orb of that supreme man whose name it bears. Like him, you, too, have anticipated the fame of immortality. Long may you live to enjoy it. May you live long to truly prove the love and honor of a grateful people.

"America has never lacked great men. When the crucial hour in her history has struck, the man of the crisis has appeared. A great man gazed through the darkness of time and space and saw upon the horizon the star of a new world. Great men plowed unknown seas, pierced boundless forests, subdued savage foes, and wrought the harsh features of the wilderness into the smiling face of this fair land. Our Colonial infancy, our provincial youth, our struggling manhood have been fostered and protected by the wisdom and the courage of great men. Their blood has given us independence abroad and freedom at home. We have withstood foreign war and domestic malice chiefly through them. To them it is due we but yesterday stood a united although an isolated nation, and sent forth to the world a challenge in the name of humanity. It was your signal good fortune that made you the challenger. But it was altogether your own great qualities that made the challenge good; that won the fight; that maintained the victory; that put the Nation's flag so high in the Eastern sky that all could see it; that made the whole world know and say that our Nation is a citizen of the world, come to play a man's part and to demand a man's power and honor. These great qualities the Nation today formally recognizes. Happy you.

"May you live so long that you will behold your own best monument in your country's good, grown greater through your deeds. Again, welcome to your own true home—the city of the Nation."

SECRETARY LONG'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Perry then introduced Secretary Long, who was received with enthusiasm, and, standing bareheaded in the sunshine, addressed his remarks directly to Admiral Dewey. The speech, which was received with much applause, was as follows:

"My Dear Admiral: Let me read a few extracts from our official correspondence, covering less than a fortnight's time, and now known the world over.

Washington, April 24, 1898.

Dewey, Hongkong.

War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to Philippine Islands. Begin operations at once, particulary against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavors. LONG.

Manila, May 1.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged enemy and destroyed the following vessels * * * The squadron is uninjured. Few men were slightly wounded. DEWEY.

May 4.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

I have taken possession of the naval station, Philippine Islands. I control bay completely, and can take city at any time. The squadron in excellent health and spirits. I am assisting and protecting Spanish sick and wounded.

DEWEY.

Washington, May 7, 1898.

Dewey:

The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievements and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you Acting Rear Admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress as a foundation for further promotion.

"In those few words what a volume of history, what a record of swift, high, heroic discharge of duty. You went, you saw, you conquered. It seems but yesterday that the Republic, full of anxiety, strained its listening ear to catch the first word from those distant islands of the sea. It came flashing over the wires that May morning as the sun bursts through the clouds, and filled every heart with the illumination of its good cheer. In the twinkling of an eye your name was on every lip, the blessing of every American was on your head, and your country strode instantly forward a mightier power among the nations of the world. As we welcome you back there comes back also the vivid picture of that time, with all its hopes and fears, and with all its swift succeeds its triumph and glory.

"I let me now read the act of Congress in pursuance of which we are here.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Navy be and he hereby is authorized to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey, and to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay, and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States, under command of Commodore George Dewey on May 1, 1898, and that, to enable the Secretary to carry out this resolution, the sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 3, 1898.

THE MANILA VICTORY.

"It was by this solemn enactment, approved by the President, that the people of the United States made provision for putting in material form one expression of their appreciation of your valor as an officer of their navy, and of your great achievement as their representative in opening the door to a new era in the civilization of the world. The victory at Manila Bay gave you rank with the most distinguished naval heroes of all times. Nor was your merit most in the brilliant victory which you achieved in a battle fought with the utmost gallantry and skill, waged without error, and crowned with overwhelming success. It was still more in the nerve with which you sailed from Hongkong to Manila harbor, in the spirit of your conception of attack, in your high commanding confidence as a leader who had weighed every risk and prepared for every emergency, and who also had that unfaltering determination to win, and that utter freedom from the thought or possibility of swerving from his purpose, which are the very assurance of victory.

"No Captain ever faced a more crucial test than when that morning, bearing the fate and the honor of your country in your hand, thousands of miles from home, with every foreign port in the world shut to you, nothing between you and annihilation but the thin sheathing of your ships, your cannon, and your devoted officers and men, you moved up on the enemy's batteries on shore and on sea with unflinching faith and nerve, and before the sun was half way up in the heavens, had silenced the guns of the foe, sunk the hostile fleet, demonstrated the supremacy of the American sea power, and transferred to the United States an empire of the islands of the Pacific.

POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

"Later, by your display of large powers of administration, by your poise and prudence, and by your great discretion, not only in act, but also in word, which is almost more important, you proved yourself a great representative citizen of the United States as well as now its great naval hero. The lustre of the American Navy was gloriously bright before, and you have added to it a new lustre. Its constellation of stars was glorious before, and you have added to it another star of the first magnitude. And yet, many of your grateful countrymen feel that, in the time to come, it will be your still greater honor that you struck the first blow, under the providence of God, in the enfranchisement of those beautiful islands which make the great empire of the sea; in relieving them from the bondage and oppression of centuries, and in putting them on their way under the protecting shield of your country's guidance, to take their place in the civilization, the arts, the industries, the liberties, and all the good things of the most enlightened and happy nations of the world, so that generations hence your name shall be a household word enshrined in their history and in their hearts.

"Clouds and darkness may linger about them now, but the shining outcome is as sure as the rising of the sun. Whatever the passing tribulations and difficulties of the present moment, they will in due time, soon and surely, give way to the dawn of a glorious new day—a day not of any mere selfish imperial dominion of one people over another, but of the imperial moral and physical growth and expansion of all the peoples, whatever their race or language or color, who have come under the shelter of the broad shield of the United States of America.

AMERICA'S NEW MISSION.

"By authorizing the presentation of this sword to you as the mark of its approval, your country has recognized therefore not only the great rich fruits which, even before returning from your victory, you have poured into her lap, but also her own responsibility to discharge the great trust which is thus put upon her, and fulfill the destiny of her own growth and of the empire that is now her charge. It is a new demand upon all the resources of her conscience, wisdom, and courage. It is a work in the speedy and beneficent consummation of which she is entitled to the cordial help, sympathy, and uplifting of all her citizens; not the faint-hearted doubts and teasing cavils of any of them. It is a work on which she has entered in the interest of early peace in those new lands, their stable government, the establishment in them of law and order, the security of life and property, and the American standards of prosperity and home. Let those who fear remember that though her children, guided by you, took the wings of the morning and dwelt in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there the hand of our fathers' God shall lead them, and His right hand shall hold them. In this work, in view of the great part you have taken in the sudden development of her sovereignty, your full knowledge of the situation and the just hold you have on the hearts of all her people, she looks for your continued service, and listens for your counsel, in the high hope and purpose that the triumph of her peace shall be even greater than her triumph in war.

"It is my good fortune, under the terms of the enactment of Congress, to have the honor of presenting to you this beautiful sword. If, during the many coming years, which I trust will be yours, of useful service to your country, it shall remain sheathed in peace, as God grant it may, that fact will perhaps be to the nation no less than to anything else to the thoroughness with which you have already done its work.

"I congratulate you and your return across the sea in full health of mind and body to receive it here; here in the National capital; here on these consecrated steps where Lincoln stood; here standing between the statue of the first President of the United States and him who is its living President to-day; here in this beautiful city adorned with the statues of its statesmen and heroes, the number incomplete until your own is added; here amid this throng of citizens who are only a type of the millions and millions whom you are all animated by the same spirit of affectionate and grateful welcome. I cannot doubt that it is one of the proudest days of your life, and I know that it is one of the happiest in the heart of each one of your fellow-countrymen, wherever they are, whether on the Continent or in the far-off islands of the sea.

"Now, following the authorization of Congress, I present the sword of honor which I hold in my hand—my hand—rather let it go to you through the hand of one who in his youth also periled his life and fought for his country's life, and who is to-day the Commander in Chief of all our armies and navies, the President of the United States."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

As Secretary Long concluded, he passed the sword to President McKinley. The latter rose and faced the Admiral, who was visibly affected, and brushed his hands across his eyes before standing at attention.

The President said:

"Admiral Dewey, from your entrance in the Harbor of New York with your gallant crew and valiant ship, the demonstrations which everywhere have greeted you reveal the public esteem of your heroic action, and the fullness of the love in which you are held by your country.

"The voice of the Nation is lifted in praise and gratitude for the distinguished and memorable services you have rendered the country, and all the people give you affectionate welcome home, in which I join with all my heart. Your victory exalted American valor and extended American authority. There was no flaw in your victory. There will be no faltering in maintaining it. [Great applause.] It gives me extreme pleasure and great honor, on behalf of all the people, to hand you this sword, the gift of the Nation, voted by the Congress of the United States."

The President then handed to the Admiral the sword, bowing deeply as he did so, and there was a roar of applause as Dewey received it. But the crowd was hushed as he turned to reply.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S REPLY.

Admiral Dewey said:

"I thank you Mr. President, for this great honor that you have conferred upon me. I thank the Congress for what it has done. I thank the Secretary of the Navy for his gracious words. I thank my countrymen for this beautiful gift, which shall be an heirloom in my family forever, as an evidence that republics are not ungrateful, and I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, for the gracious, cordial, and kindly welcome which you have given me to my home."

The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the benediction.

Following the benediction the arrangements for the review of the military escort by Admiral Dewey were carried out. While the police, prior to the troops getting into motion, were forcing the crowd back to give a clear passageway for the troops across the plaza, there were demands from the crowd to "hold up the sword." Admiral Dewey, complacent as always, lifted it, and then it was raised again by one of the committeemen. Upon the latter putting it down Admiral Dewey at the request of a photographer perched on a stepladder near by, held the sword in both hands while the camera was snapped.

The Admiral and the President then seated themselves and conversed animatedly. The former was facing south, and he noticed a girl about four years old, directly in front of the stand, kissing her hand to him. In an instant his face was aglow, and he waved both hands to the child.

There was a few moments' delay in the starting of the escort, and during the interval the Admiral and the President were joined in the stand by Secretary Long, Secretary Hay, Secretary Hitchcock, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Root, and ex-Secretary Alger.

The Olympia men, who had been placed at points of vantage whence they could see their chief honored, marched across the plaza to take their place in line, and were greeted with continuous cheering. When they fell into place the review began, Gen. Miles and his staff riding by in salute and then taking up a position on the plaza north of the stand.

DEWEY REVIEWS THE PARADE.

Admiral Dewey, the President, and the others in the party remained standing during the passing of the troops. The Admiral touched his chapeau to each organization and removed it in salutation to every flag. He clapped his hands when the District National Guard came into view, and the Guard also received applause from the throngs.

In the rear of the Olympia's men marched detachments from the Machias, the Marietta, and the Iowa, and the famous black goat, which is the Iowa's mascot, trotted along with the jackies. The reviewing party evidently enjoyed this feature. The Olympia's men got a splendid send-off from every one.

When the review was ended the Admiral and President McKinley entered the latter's carriage. Secretaries Hay and Root entered another, Attorney General Griggs and Postmaster General Smith another, Secretary Long and ex-Secretary Alger another, while Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock rode together. Capt. Lamberton was the carriage companion of Chairman William Henderson Moses; and the District Commissioners rode with Private Secretary Cortelyou.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SWORD.

All the Decorations Symbolize Dewey's Career and Achievements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Following is the description of the sword presented to-day to Admiral Dewey:

The sword, except its steel blade and the body of its scabbard, is entirely of 22-carat gold. On the pommel is carved the name of the battleship Olympia, and in addition the sign for December, in which lucky month Admiral Dewey was born. Circling these is a closely woven wreath of oak leaves, long employed to indicate rank. Below these, the pommel is embraced by a gold collar, on the front of which are the arms of the United States, with the blue field of the shield in enamel. Below them are the arms of Vermont, Dewey's native State, with the motto, "Freedom and Unity." The colors of the shield are in enamel. The plain part of the gold collar is decorated with stars, and a graceful finish is given to it by a narrow band of oak leaves. The sword blade is damascened with the inscription:

"The gift of the nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in memory of the victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898."

The sword grip is covered with fine sharkskin, bound with gold wire, and inlaid with gold stars. The guard is an eagle terminating in a claw, which grasps the top in which the blade is set; the eagle's outstretched wings form the guard proper.

The scabbard is of thin steel, damascened in gold, with sprays of a delicate sea plant. These sprays are interlaced. Stars fill the inner spaces, dolphins the outer spaces.

Sprays of oak leaves and acorns secure the rings and trappings of the scabbard; above these, on the front of the scabbard, is a raised monogram in diamonds entwining the letters "G. D.," and immediately under them are the letters "U. S. N." surrounded by sprays of the sea plant. The ferrule, or lower end of the scabbard, terminates in entwined gold dolphins.

The sword box is of white oak, inlaid with black velvet, and the centre of the cover has a gold shield surmounted by an eagle, and inscribed with a single star and the words "Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N."

DEWEY INDORSES EXPANSION.

Vigorously Applauds Every Reference Made by Secretary Long to the Administration's Policy in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—It is an unusual thing for a public man, in the presence of an immense multitude of his fellow-citizens, to interrupt with applause a presentation speech made to him by another public man. It is still more surprising when the person who does this is as modest a man as George Dewey.

But the surprise will be dissipated, and the significance of the occurrence will be grasped when it is stated that every one of the sentences in Secretary Long's presentation speech which Admiral Dewey applauded were sentences referring to the expansion question, and the policy of the Administration in the Philippine Islands.

It seemed as if the Admiral must have taken this opportunity to make clear his position, and to show beyond a doubt that he stood with and supported the President in his policy. To Secretary Long's elaborate praises of himself he listened with downcast face; but with every point in the speech in which a reference was made to the policy of the United States in the Philippine Islands, the Admiral's head rose, he raised his white-gloved hands, and vigorously applauded. Always on such occasions he was ahead of the crowd; not one person in that vast throng caught the significance of a reference to expansion so quickly, and on every single occasion the sound of his clapping hands was the signal for applause.

Once or twice, when Mr. Long's words were inaudible to the crowd, the Admiral applauded alone. One such occasion was when the Secretary, speaking of the work which the United States was to do in the Philippine Islands, said: "It is a work in the speedy and beneficent consummation of which the United States is entitled to the cordial help, sympathy, and uplift of all her citizens; not the faint-hearted doubts and teasing cavils of any of them." Beyond the speaker's stand these words were inaudible, but the Admiral heard them, and he looked at the speaker with a vigorous nod, and clapped his hands earnestly.

Another of the references to which the Admiral gave assent by hearty applause was one to the taking over by the United States of an Island empire. Toward the close of his speech the Secretary took up the sword which he was to present to the Admiral, and Dewey arose, hat in hand, and faced him, listening to the closing words of the address. But in his peroration the Secretary uttered a period in which he coupled the names of Washington and McKinley, turning toward the President as he spoke, and at that Dewey, as if he wanted no opportunity of the kind to pass, hurriedly put down his hat and started the applause.

Throughout the ceremonies the Admiral's behavior was as natural and unaffected as it has been since he landed in America. When he first appeared on the stand he saw a box in front of him, and had a curiosity to see what was in it. He opened it and saw the sword. He looked guilty, blushed, and dropped the lid. To every compliment to himself he listened with a serious and rather uncomfortable expression. When he came to review the parade he bared his head at each flag that passed. In this he set a good example to the Cabinet, which quickly dropped into line. The President is usually the first man to rise when "The Star-Spangled Banner" is played or sung, but quick as he was, this time he was second to Dewey.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Largest Function of the Kind Ever Given There—Dewey the Guest of Honor—Exquisite Decorations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—President McKinley, in honor of Admiral Dewey, gave to-night the largest dinner party in the history of White House social functions. Covers were laid for over eighty persons.

The guests included the members of the Cabinet, the Governors of nine States, Justices of the Supreme Court, some of the members of both houses of Congress, army and navy officers, and others. The affair was a brilliant one. A large crowd of spectators had gathered in front of the White House and watched the arrivals.

Admiral Dewey arrived at 8 o'clock, and as he passed inside with Lieuts. Brumby and Caldwell, he was enthusiastically cheered. Rear Admiral Schley received a similar ovation. The guests passed into the East Room, whence they proceeded to the White House corridor, which served tonight as the state dining room, the usual room being too small for the purpose.

In the centre of the table was a large cut-glass vase filled with dark-red Meteor roses, set in a mound of fern. At intervals on either side were six large mounds of pine-apple plants in fruit, set in begonias in flower, interspersed with the broad green-leaved Billbergia splendenes, a native plant of the Sandwich Islands. Between these were other vases filled with Meteor roses standing in beds of orchids, making in all thirteen pieces, one for each of the original thirteen States of the Union. The mantels were banked with cut flowers, and the walls and doorways were hung with asparagus vine. On the large colored glass screen back of the President's chair was hung the President's flag, and on the opposite side of the table, to the rear of Admiral Dewey's seat, was the four-starred blue flag of the Admiral of the navy. At the east end of the table, where Secretary Long sat, was croton filled all of the window spaces and over the west end hung the flag of the Secretary of War.

The red and blue parlors were effectively decorated with plants. The decoration of the East Room was unique, consisting entirely of plants. Palms and multicolored croton filled all of the window spaces and mantels. Mr. Phister, who has charge of the White House conservatories, has made a specialty of the croton plant, and today used sixty varieties in the East Room. Twenty varities of the maranta plant were used, as well as many beautiful specimens of palms and ferns.

The list of guests was as follows:

The President, Admiral Dewey, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the secretary to the President, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice White, Gen. Miles, Gen. Merritt, Gen. Corbin, Surgeon General Sternberg, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Rear Admiral Sampson, Rear Admiral Schley, Rear Admiral Sicard, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Capt. Lamberton, Capt. Mahan, Flag Lieut. Brumby, Flag Secretary Caldwell, Senator Proctor, Senator Chandler, Senator Aldrich, Senator Foraker, Senator Hanna, Senator Davis, Senator Lindsay, Senator Sewell, Senator Elkins, Senator Platt, Senator Depew, Senator Tillman, Senator Thurston, Senator McComas, Senator Penrose, Senator Daniel, Senator Martin, Senator Beveridge, Representative Grout, Representative Foss, Representative Boutelle, Representative Livingston.

Gov. Smith of Vermont, Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, Gov. Roosevelt of New York, Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, Gov. Powers of Maine, Gov. Tyler of Virginia, Gov. Rollins of New Hampshire, Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, Gov. Pingree of Michigan, Gen. R. A. Alger, James A. Gary, Cornelius N. Bliss, Hilary A. Herbert, Gen. Nathan Goff, Assistant Secretary Pruden, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Hill, Assistant Secretary Adee, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary Allen, Assistant Postmaster General Heath, President J. G. Schurman, President Seth Low, Provost C. C. Harrison of Philadelphia, Commissioner Wight, Commissioner Ross, Commissioner Beach, Charles Dewey, George G. Dewey of New York, Col. Myron T. Herrick, and Chairman William Henderson Moses.

DEWEY BIDDEN IN GOLD WORDS.

Philadelphia Museum's Invitation Is on a Beautiful Scroll.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The Philadelphia Commercial Museum will present to Admiral George Dewey a handsome scroll, inviting him to attend the opening ceremonies of the International Commercial Congress at the National Export Exposition in this city on Oct. 12.

It is a handsome piece of work of blue and gold, illuminated with gold letters. On the top is a drawing in water color of the main entrance, in which each capital letter is illuminated in gold. The seal of the Philadelphia Museum is also in gold. The back consists of old moire gold silk. The entire scrool is bound in blue leather.

THE DEWEY ARCH MOVEMENT.

Meeting Soon to be Held to Form an Organization for Raising Funds—Present Site Most Popular.

Invitations for the meeting which is to be held to form an organization with a view to the raising of funds for a permanent Dewey arch are all ready and addressed in the office of Charles H. Nicoll of 220 Broadway. Only the date of the meeting remains blank, and this will be filled in to-day or to-morrow, and the invitations mailed.

There is a growing feeling that it would be a pity to build the permanent arch up town, and that the best location for it would be where the temporary structure stands. When seen yesterday Mr. Nicoll declared he had all along been in favor of this site, and that nearly all the well-known men who had been approached with regard to the scheme for a permanent arch thought the present site could not be improved upon.

A majority of the members of the National Sculpture Society and other artists seem to be in favor of the retention of the present site, if this can be done without interfering with traffic. It is pointed out that it would not be a difficult matter, even if the axis of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street should be found unsuitable for this reason, to make some slight change in Madison Square which would permit the arch to be built in that locality. Herbert Adams, who designed the model for the figures of Victory which front the columns of the colonnade, said on this point:

"Aside from considerations of traffic the position occupied by the temporary arch is the very best that could be chosen for a permanent memorial of the kind. I suppose that when the stands are taken away it can be definitely decided whether the arch will interfere with traffic. In case the arch should be left where it is it would be desirable to cut a path through Madison Square so that the effect of the structure could be seen from Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-fourth Street."

Augustus Lukeman, who designed the figure of Cushing fronting the attic of the arch, is another sculptor who believes that the monument ought to remain where it is. Mr. Lukeman was of the opinion that some of the representative American sculptors who did not do any work on the temporary arch, such as MacMonnies and St. Gaudens, ought to have part in the work for the permanent monument.

Charles R. Lamb, to whom the city owes the original idea which materialized into the production of the Dewey arch, is also strongly of opinion that the site for the stone structure should be the same. He and other artists point out that such arches in the cities of Europe are nearly all placed in great thoroughfares, and that, instead of interfering with traffic, they serve to keep order by directing the streams of vehicles to either side, and preventing careless drivers from attempting to cross from one side of the roadway to another.

As to the question of the perpetuation of the colonnade as well as the arch, there is, however, not the slightest difference of opinion among either the sculptors or those who have initiated the movement for a permanent arch. Every one regards the colonnade as an integral part of the design, and declares that it would be very poor policy to dispense with it.

Work is to be begun this morning on the restorations of the parts of the arch and colonnade which have been mutilated by "souvenir fiends." The cost of these repairs will be borne by the artists, and the police will see to it that any one who in future attempts to damage any of the work will meet with an extremely nasty reception.

VISITORS TO THE WARSHIPS.

Several Hundred Board the Olympia—Tired of Relic Hunters.

The string of warships anchored in the North River off Riverside Drive continues to attract a large crowd of visitors. Several hundred were allowed on board the Olympia yesterday.

The jackies who failed to report on time after the Waldorf-Astoria smoker have now nearly all returned. Those on board yesterday were kept busy piloting groups of visitors about the ship and explaining the actions of the various engines of destruction.

The officers of the Olympia are tiring of the insatiable relic hunters. Said Lieut. Laird, "They'll take telescopes or anything they can lay their hands on. We have to keep everything we can locked up and our eyes on everything else. It's a disgrace to the American people."

Lieut. Commander Porter has been detached from the New York, and left yesterday afternoon. As he was borne away in the Captain's barge the men crowded the sides of the cruiser and cheered, while the ship's band played "Whistling Rufus," a favorite tune of the Commander. Captain Chadwick, of the New York, is now the senior officer of the fleet.

Elevated Road's Dewey Traffic.

It will not be possible until the end of the week for the officials of the Manhattan Railway Company to give full data in regard to the operations of the system on Sept. 29 and 30, the Dewey days. Enough was known yesterday, however, for figures to be furnished in regard to the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines. On this division on Friday were carried 460,000 passengers and on Saturday 490,000. Saturday's figures beat the record for the division. On Oct. 12, 1892, the Columbian celebration, it had 489,000 passengers, and on April 27, 1896, the dedication of the Grant Monument, 467,000. The total of passengers carried on the fete days last week was about 700,000 on Friday and 1,000,000 on Saturday. The record for one day for the whole system is held by the Columbian celebration, 1,075,000.

Dewey Invited to Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3.—It was learned to-day that an invitation had been extended by President Patton, on behalf of the authorities of Princeton University, to Admiral George Dewey to be the guest of honor on commemoration day, Oct. 21, and though it is impossible for the Admiral to make any definite plans at present, President Patton is not without hope that Admiral Dewey may be able to accept the invitation.

DEWEY WOULD BE ELECTED.

Gov. Pingree Says Nothing Could Prevent It if He Stood for President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—"I've heard some talk about Dewey for President," said Gov. Pingree of Michigan to-day, in reply to a question. "I don't want to get mixed up in it just yet, but I'm willing to say this: If Dewey is nominated he'll be elected, in spite of the world, the flesh, and the devil.

"I don't give a continental what party nominates him and I don't care a snap who is opposed to him, Dewey will win."

Dewey's Loving Cup on Exhibition.

Tiffany & Co. placed on view in their window, in Union Square, yesterday the five-thousand-dollar gold loving cup which they recently made for the city and which on Saturday was presented to Admiral Dewey by the Mayor. The cup will probably remain on exhibition only a few days.

Dewey's Illinois Granduncle Dies.

SHEFFIELD, Ill., Oct. 3.—Harvey Henry Dewey, granduncle of Admiral Dewey, died at the home of his son, B. F. Dewey, in this city Sunday. He was born in the old Dewey homestead, in Berlin, Vt., Dec. 30, 1809. In 1863 he moved to Sheffield. His son, William Dewey, is Mayor of this city.

Poughkeepsie to Invite Gunner Purdy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 3.—The Common Council of Poughkeepsie adopted a resolution to send an invitation to Gilbert H. Purdy, the gunner of the Olympia, who is reported to have said during the battle of Manila Bay, "To hell with breakfast; let's finish 'em now," to visit Poughkeepsie as the guest of the city. Purdy, who was born in the interior of Dutchess County, made his home in Poughkeepsie, and his wife died here while he was at Manila. A committee of Aldermen was appointed to make arrangements for a reception and dinner to Purdy, who has not yet signified when he will come.

THE CITY BUDGET FOR 1900.

Board of Estimate Fixes Allowances for Departments, Refusing Any Increase for Borough Presidents.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday began the work of making up the budget for next year. The estimates of the Mayor's office and Bureau of Licenses, the Department of Taxes and Assessments, the City Clerk's office, the Finance Department, the Law Department, and the Borough Presidents were allowed, with a net increase of $24,864 over this year's appropriations.

President Feitner, on behalf of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, asked for $334,450 for 1900, as compared with $329,200 for this year. The Commissioner said the increase of $5,250 was occasioned by the necessity of appointing two additional clerks, an increase of $400 in the salaries of some junior clerks, the appointment of two additional stenographers, and the increasing of the salary of a Deputy Commissioner from $3,500 to $4,000 on account of added work and responsibilities. Several decreases in the force and salary list of the department were noted, the net increase being the sum named. The estimate was declared allowed by the Mayor.

The estimate of the Department of Finance was next taken up. The Controller said he could save the city $86 next year, asking for $779,305, as against $779,391 this year. His estimate was allowed.

The Law Department asked for $419,458, as against $399,758 this year, and it was allowed upon Corporation Counsel Whalen's decl

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year.....1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 75 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. M'KINLEY.

When Mr. QUIGG the other day spoke with enthusiasm about the way in which his party had been deprived of patronage in the National civil service he probably had somewhere up the sleeve of his consciousness a keen appreciation of the contrary effect of the order of the President restoring to the spoilsmen so many thousands of places. It is in a way good to hear a hardened spoils politician pay to the merit system the tribute of even factitious praise; but the implication that the present Administration is to be credited with advancing, or with the poor service of maintaining, that system, must in the interest of truth and decency be exposed whenever and wherever it is made. It would have been little enough for the President to keep the system intact, as his predecessors without exception, ever since the passage of the law in 1883, have done. But he had of his own motion and in accordance with the explicit pledge of his party promised that he would extend it as rapidly and as far as practicable. He has not done the latter. He has not even done the former. He has been the first President of either party to take a backward step. And the only excuse he had for taking it was that the rules, under his lax enforcement of them, had been so generally and shamelessly violated that their tardy enforcement would throw the service into confusion. He had the power, and he used it, to make his own wrongdoing the justification for doing further wrong.

Such betrayal of the public interest and rights, of the honor of his party and of his own, was particularly unfortunate, because the President was face to face with a situation from which the highest fidelity to duty could alone rescue him. He had entered on a policy, as to the extension of the work of government in our new possessions, the wisdom and right of which were gravely doubted or openly denied by a large number of his fellow-citizens. The opponents of his policy declared that the administration of distant regions required a kind of civil service that we did not possess, and, if undertaken in the spirit and by the methods shown at home, would entail disastrous and disgraceful failure. If Mr. MCKINLEY had been able to reply to these opponents that the steady advance in the character of the civil service which had been maintained by his predecessors of both parties had been pressed still further by him, and that in the new task imposed upon the Government the sane and effective principle so firmly established would be still more strongly adhered to, their criticism would have fallen to the ground. He would have disarmed the most substantial opposition that he has been forced to meet. Instead he has gone backward and has at once made it easier to attack him and harder for the friends of his policy to defend it and him. On this point THE TIMES has a right to speak with frank and serious emphasis.

Nor is it merely that he has put a weapon in the hands of his opponents. He has esentially weakened himself. The merit system, as we have said, is the only one by which the situation in our new possessions can safely be dealt with. The application of the spoils system there would at best be a nuisance and at the worst a shame and an appalling peril. But by his course he has made it far harder to resist the spoilsmen and to adopt the principle of public office as a public trust. The men who were able to wrest from him the order turning over thousands of places previously protected by the rules to the greed of the politicians will bring to bear on him with multiplied energy the pressure by which they won before. Already he is undergoing the humiliation of seeing his party in his own State proclaiming their delight that he has broken their pledges and his own in regard to the civil service, and not a voice, not even that of the Governor of New York, taking part in the canvass, is raised in protest.

The President has created for himself a situation of great and needless difficulty. Soon or late he will have to extricate himself from it. He must, and he knows that he must, in the end apply the merit system firmly and in its integrity to all our exterior administration. As soon as the Congress shall have adopted a plan of civil government, the pressure of the spoilsmen will come upon him with crushing weight. There is only one way for him to meet it. Let him secure from Congress, which will deny him nothing an insistence upon the provision of an external service based on appointment and promotion for tested fitness only, with a secure tenure and with effective plans for preliminary training. Let him ask Congress plainly and candidly to banish politics from this part of our Governmental work. If he asks this in clear terms, so that the people can understand him, and Congress hesitafes, let him appeal to the people. They will gladly and overwhelmingly sustain him.

M'LEAN AND BRYAN.

We reprinted yesterday an extract from an article in The Plain Dealer of Cleveland sharply criticising the attitude of the Democratic candidate toward the policy of the Government in the Philippines. The same paper follows this by an attack on Mr. MCLEAN of a much more personal character. It accuses him of having made a bargain with the anti-Hanna Republicans by which the latter are to aid in the election of the candidate for Governor, though the other men on the ticket shall be defeated, and both parties to the deal shall combine to secure an anti-Hanna majority in the Legislature. In return for these services the State patronage is to be given in large measure to the Republican allies in the deal. Gov. BUSHNELL is said to be involved, and his friends now in office will be retained.

There is nothing essentially improbable in such a story of Ohio politics. On both sides they are about as reckless and scheming a lot as exist in the land. The point of interest for the country lies in the fact that if MCLEAN is elected by this arrangement, or by any other means, he will make a very formidable rival for Mr. BRYAN in the Democratic National Convention. BRYAN'S strength lies largely in the fact that there is no one to put up against him who has a claim to popularity. The man who can win in the State of Mr. MCKINLEY'S home against the efforts of Mr. HANNA, the State having been counted safe for the Republicans, can go into the National Convention with more proof of solid success than Mr. BRYAN can show. Personally Mr. BRYAN is a far better man than Mr. MCLEAN, of higher ideals and more sincerity. As President he would probably be also a more dangerous man. But that is not exactly an urgent or a practical consideration.

A YACHT RACE "GONE WRONG."

We have been so accustomed to assuming that the yachting supremacy of the world necessarily lay on this side of the ocean that any evidence to the contrary is necessarily repulsive. And yet, why not? There have been, to put it mildly and modestly, a dozen racing yachts built in British waters to one that was built in American waters. And the Britons who built and who laid down the lines of those yachts were not necessarily fools. Actually and practically, they were very clever and inquisitive persons. And so, when they come to inquire into the causes that have led to the retention, on this side of the ocean, for very nearly half a century, of the trophy of the yachting supremacy of the world, and when they fall in with a liberal and reasonable client, like Sir THOMAS LIPTON, it is to be expected that the British designers of yachts shall, in the vernacular of both sides, be "in it."

The race of yesterday was, to the spectators, inconclusive and unsatisfactory. We may venture the suggestion that it was equally inconclusive and unsatisfactory to the respective designers—that Mr. HERRESHOFF, on the one hand, and Mr. FIFE, on the other, would vehemently maintain that the test of his respective model was not the test to which he meant to submit.

In truth, it was far from a satisfactory yacht race. At the beginning of it there was a good and seemingly a steady breeze off shore, which seemed to give a reasonable "competitive examination" of the boats in question, assuming sailing, smartness of handling, and all that sort of thing, to be equal, which, in yacht racing, it notoriously never is. When the breeze held there were most unexpected variations in it, some to the advantage of the Shamrock, some to the advantage of the Columbia. And, when the breeze fell, it at once became "anybody's race," with the chances in favor of the yacht that happened to lead when the change came.

Upon the whole, it is rather a matter of congratulation that neither yacht won, that the course was not made, that the conclusion of the first race was a "Scotch verdict." Anybody whom the discussion interests is entirely at liberty to argue that either boat is immeasurably superior to the other. Such are, in domestic as well as in international racing, the necessary results of a light and "fluky" breeze. For a real test of the yachts we have to await the test of some good day, which is sure to come, when there is a true and steady breeze. In the meantime, the Scotch verdict of "Not proven" will have to be rendered, together with the expression of opinion, on the part of the jury, that the Columbia is an extremely smart boat, and that the Shamrock is another.

TO WHOM SHOULD WE SURRENDER?

Ex-Gov. PATTISON of Pennsylvania, in a recent conversation with a reporter, said in response to an inquiry about the Philippine situation: "We cannot withdraw. Withdrawal would wound our honor and would invite the invasion of other nations. Whatever be our state now, withdrawal would make our last stage far worse than our first."

This view of the Philippine situation as it appears to an eminent Democrat suggests to us that few of those furious anti-expansionists who demand immediate cessation of hostilities against the Filipinos have gone further in their scheming for those people than to demand that the Government of the United States shall consent to recognize the Tagalo government and the pretensions of AGUINALDO to be the head of a native government, without due regard for the larger number of Filipinos. This attitude is supported by some very industrious correspondents who find occasion to dwell with what seems at times to be excessive sympathetic appreciation upon the general diffusion of learning among the Tagalo rebels and an almost absolute lack of intelligence and fitness for governing on the part of the American officers and civilians who are endeavoring to enforce what they understand to be a helpful and humane policy for the Administration.

First Lieut. WILL CARUTHERS of the First Tennessee Regiment has written a letter, of date Aug. 2, from the Philippines to The Nashville American that seems to us to invite attention to a wider field of Philippine affairs than some of the correspondents, perhaps because their vision and temper have been affected by disapproval of Gen. OTIS, have been able to inspect, and offers some reasons that sustain ex-Gov. PATTISON'S independent opinions. Lieut. CARUTHERS is an avowed and earnest expansionist, but his impulses seem to be regulated by knowledge and to be just as conscientious as those of some of the writers who favor an abandonment of further effort by the United States to maintain sovereignty in the Philippines.

This soldier-writer does not believe that the Tagalos, of whom there may be 130,000 out of a Philippine population of 8,000,000, are qualified to grasp and solve the problems and evils that have afflicted the islands for 350 years. To abandon all the people of the islands to them would be to lie to and injure the people we have promised to befriend. The Tagalo has many foes at home. The Macabebes, close at hand, are their hereditary enemies. Not only are there many tribes that speak each a different tongue, but there are racial hatreds and religious antipathies, with which no one native faction is prepared to cope, to be taken into consideration before the conclusion can be accepted that the Catholic Tagalos can be relied upon to agree with the Mindanaos or the Mussulmans, or vice versa, without a prodigious effusion of blood that should not be shed.

According to Lieut. CARUTHERS the Tagalo represents but "a discontented and disturbing faction." It is our duty, he insists, to assure to the other tribes, who are not averse to our sovereignty, who hope and expect that we will protect their lives and property, that liberty guaranteed to all who live under our Constitution, and which the Tagalos do not appear to be strong enough to establish. It is a fantastic sentiment, in his experience, to think of the Filipinos as cultured creatures, fitted for vast responsibilities which we have assumed, because in a few of the cities a small number of them are educated, while the great mass of the interior population dwell in poverty and ignorance, in filth and disease, needing just the disinterested help and systematic encouragement that the Government of the United States has undertaken to extend to these people whom the too sympathetic would have us abandon to the uneducated and perhaps not too tender mercies of AGUINALDO and the few ambitious men with brains for whom, according to Admiral DEWEY, AGUINALDO is but "a figurehead."

THE VICTORY AT PARIS.

The arbitration tribunal, made up of the most competent persons available to Great Britain and Venezuela, that has been sitting in Paris for many weeks discussing the respective claims of Great Britain and Venezuela as to the just and proper boundary between the possessions of those nations in South America, yesterday reached a conclusion by unanimous action, thus dispensing, we assume, with the necessity for action by the distinguished referee accepted to render a decision in the event of a disagreement by the arbitrators.

An agreement that could satisfy each side and both sides is certainly bound to be satisfactory to those on the outside. The Schomburgk line, the traditional and contentional lines of Great Britain and Venezuela, the much-talked-of aggressive and extreme lines marked by British imperialists, the Venezuelan line stretching back to the Essequibo River, all appear to have been abandoned as a rule by which the arbitrators were finally controlled in reaching a decision. Great Britain gives up something; Venezuela yields at points. At all events, Great Britain gets a little less than some of her statesmen have claimed, and Venezuela retains more than she would have saved if she had decided to submit her case to settlement by the sword.

The determination of this vexed question is chiefly of importance and interest to the United States as an illustration of the superiority of arbitration over war as a method of settling international disputes. If the good offices of the United States, suggested by Secretary OLNEY and urged by him with remarkable vigor and eventual conviction upon Lord SALISBURY, had been rejected or received with less than the grace that Great Britain accepted them, does any one doubt what would have been the result?

It would have been a speedy case of settlement by the display and use, if it became necessary, on one side of a formidable navy, supported by such land forces as might be required, and on the other of an army that could not long contend, without foreign assistance, against its powerful, well-equipped, and resolute antagonist. Venezuela would have been constrained beyond any shadow of doubt, if she had faced this conflict alone, to yield all that Great Britain had claimed and as much more, by way of indemnity for the expense to which Great Britain had been forced, as the victorious commander saw fit to demand with the conquered nation.

With this deplorable prospect facing Venezuela, it was to good purpose that President CLEVELAND gave notice to Great Britain "that the traditional and established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and could not be satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it."

This was strong language. It might have provoked a far-reaching and destructive war, as melancholy as it would have been destructive of life and property. It was fortunate for all concerned, not less for Venezuela than for the greater powers that were interested and likely to be more deeply inolved, that it became a contest for a broad, humane, wise principle. That principle having been admitted by Great Britain as one that should control civilized nations in their dealings with each other, the decision to be reached by the Paris tribunal became a matter of small consequence, in comparison with the gratification afforded to all reasonable men in the consent of one of the strongest of powers to prove its right to be considered great by the submission of an international contention to the test of reason and justice rather than of violence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Representing, as it does, not far from the most radical, and quite the most intelligent, phase of what is called the labor movement, The Coast Seamen's Journal of San Francisco often makes significant comment on the current events that interest it. Naturally, the promulgation of a service pension scheme by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company attracted the attention of a paper devoted to maintaining the rights and extending the privileges of workingmen, and there is certainly a valuable hint for both amateur and professional sociologists in the fact that this particular organ of labor dissects the company's plan in a distinctly hostile spirit, declares that it will injure rather than benefit the employe, and condemns the whole pension idea, whether founded upon public policy or private philanthropy, as "open to the great objection that attaches to all eleemosynary effort, namely, that it is regarded as an end designed to meet an inevitable and permanent condition, and, being so regarded, tends to become such in fact." In opposition to the pensioning system, The Coast Seamen's Journal claims that it will tend to induce the employe to work for smaller wages than he might otherwise be able to exact; that it is in reality the establishment of a bank from which the depositor cannot withdraw his account until the expiration of thirty years, and then only with the approval of the bank's managers; that fear of forfeiture will increase with length of service and so prevent attempts to secure the redress of just grievances, and that the company will be even less likely than now to keep on its payrolls men who from age or accident are unable to render a full return for their wages. Charity, asserts this philosopher of the Western Slope, curseth him that gives and him that takes, and in the shape of an old-age pension it is at once a promise and a threat through youth and middle age—"an inadequate and more or less objectionable palliative of a condition that might otherwise be removed." All of which is rather confusing to the average mind, and shows that to expect and to get delighted thanks are not always the same thing.

—Increased appreciation of the work performed by our policemen on Saturday ought to result from consideration of what happened in Washington on Monday. With vastly smaller crowds to handle than our men had, the police of the National Capital lost control of the situation, and half of the procession, cut off from the rest of it, finally broke up in confusion. Perhaps the Admiral was as well content to escape in part the task of reviewing the marching hosts, but that does not much mitigate the humiliation of the municipal authorities. It may be, too, that if the Washington police had been willing to show as much severity toward the eager people as was displayed here the whole procession would have been able to cover the route laid out. In that case their self-restraint is to be praised or blamed according as to whether or not the joys of the many are more important than the pains of the few. In New York, it is true, the police were not gentle in their arguments with the intruding multitudes—but they had been ordered to keep the way clear, and they did it. We have yet to hear anybody who did not suffer personally from the man-handling that went on complain that unnecessary force was used, and the very general tendency is not to denounce the guardians of order, but to wonder at their moderation and to commend the high average of success with which these desperately overworked and long-irritated officials preserved an approach to good temper. For its uninterrupted parade New York paid the price of a few hundred bruised cheeks and torn coats. The millions who went home with skin intact and raiment whole may not be disinterested observers, but their verdict still has its value, and that verdict is that the price was low.

—When one remembers the difficulty our neighbor, the Staats Zeitung, had in inclining toward Admiral DEWEY the balance in which it was forced not long ago to weigh him and the singular Diederichs, one cannot too warmly congratulate it on the thoroughness with which it overcame all hesitations when the hero of Manila loomed high in the nearer distance. Then the conflict between Teutonism and Americanism was decided in short order, and all over the Staats Zeitung building blossomed the flag of patriotism and the electric bulb of unrestrained joy. It was a pretty sight, effective as a spectacle and quick with meaning for every reflective mind. The disputes and animosities of the several classes into which the citizens of the United States, in moments of leisure, imagine themselves to be divided are, after all, of only theoretical reality. Whenever the stress of need comes or the crisis of emotion, the bickering ceases, the lines of separation disappear. It is more than well that the festal decorations of this particular neighbor were about the handsomest in the vicinity of the big bridge, for they demonstrated cordiality and heartiness of welcome to the exemplar of the newest and best Americanism, and so taught the lesson that however bitterly we may quarrel over trifles, all shoulders touch in the presence of the essential verities.

—Chicago's health officials are taking action which we suggested long ago, and, by warning the public of the peril incidental to the toleration of "faith cure" as practiced by people without medical knowledge, have begun the most promising attack yet made on the citadels of ignorance and fanaticism. Chief Inspector SPAULDING has brought to the attention of every sane resident of the city the fact that a large majority of the scarlet fever and diphtheria cases daily appearing in the schools of Chicago can be traced directly to the influence exerted by a self-styled divine healer named DOWIE. This fellow has spread wide the delusion that disease is not a reality, that infection is impossible, and that perfect health is a product of belief—and contribution to the wealth of DOWIE. The consequence is that the unfortunate children of the "divine healer's" followers receive no care from physicians, no matter what their malady, and, so long as they can drag themselves about, they are forced to carry through the streets and into the schools what often prove to be the seeds of painful death to children whose guardians would never think of trusting to charlatans for counsel. In soberest truth, the "Christian Scientist" and every similar victim or exploiter of credulity is a public danger, and should be treated as such in all civilized communities.

—Modern heroes—when they chance to become the objects of a wide-spreading popular enthusiasm—may well experience a momentary feeling of regret as they compare their own lot with that of heroes in the days very much of yore. Then the eminence attained by great deeds was as much a matter of physical distance as of theoretical superiority. A ride in triumph through the streets of Rome did not lead later to the shaking of innumerable muscular hands, nor was the recipient of the honor deprived for months to come of the right to call a single moment his own. He received the general acclaim when his convenience suited and no longer than his patience lasted. Now all this is changed. The hero is never raised so high as to be out of reach, and in practice his distinction from other men lies chiefly in his deprivation of all privacy and in his inability to resent familiarities which ordinary men would and do angrily protest against. Of course the modern hero, even in a democracy, has his compensations. His head is much safer, for one thing, and then again his semi-deification is genuine as long as it lasts.

GENERAL NOTES.

It will take Admiral Dewey about seven years if he is really to visit all the towns in the United States that "hope to have Dewey here."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is to deliver a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute of Boston on the early history of New England, of which he knows much.

* * *

The old whaler Progress, which interested Westerners so greatly at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago and has remained there ever since, is about to be broken up by a firm of Chicago wreckers.

* * *

Dr. Henry J. Schenck has just completed his twelfth year as dog constable of Boston, during which time he has killed over 10,000 unlicensed dogs. He gets $1 for each dog he kills, but his expenses are not small.

* * *

The semi-annual interest and dividends payable in Boston, in October, including considerable payments of principal, aggregate $22,478,802, of which the forty-six banks pay $1,098,250. None of the banks shows any reduction in its dividend.

* * *

It is intimated that the University of Chicago will confer the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Admiral George Dewey when he visits the Lake City. The university is not lavish with such honors, and has conferred this degree upon but one person—President William McKinley.

* * *

Dime contributions in the past ten years have built a million-dollar Roman Catholic cathedral in Elizabeth, N. J. It will be dedicated, it is expected, on the 5th of the 12th of November next, and the chimes, it is intended, shall ring for the first time on New Year's Eve, to usher in the year 1900.

* * *

After a prolonged trial at St. Louis, the will of the late Charles H. Bradford, a millionaire, has been sustained, and the bulk of his fortune goes to the Methodist Orphans' Home in that city, unless an appeal to the Supreme Court reverses it. The jury were out twenty-two and one-half hours. Judge Hirzel said he had expected them to return a verdict in ten minutes. Seventeen relatives of Mr. Bradford united in the contest.

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your article in your issue of Sept. 25 under the heading "Coler on Condemnation," and having had some experience in such proceedings, I will give you my views. We all agree with the Controller that the burden of the taxpayer should be lessened, and anything that produces that effect will be welcomed.

Our Constitution provides that where private property is taken by the State the compensation to be made to the owner shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners appointed by a court of record. It is seldom that the matter is referred to a jury, and the universal practice in this city is to submit such questions to three Commissioners. I am strongly of the opinion that the latter method is the best and should be continued. The law compels these Commissioners to personally view the property to be condemned. This is most essential, and is done without the presence of either party. Time and opportunity are given to both sides, so that all the facts are brought out, and after all this is completed the Commissioners again view the property and make their decision. Our city authorities must be well satisfied with the average number of awards made by Commissioners, as they seldom object to them in court, and the court universally sustains them. The Real Estate Record and Guide a short while ago collated a number of awards made by Commissioners and compared them with the values placed upon the property by the city experts, and found the average amounts awarded to be only 10 per cent. in excess of what the city experts considered the values to be. I have never heard of a case where Commissioners were removed for improper conduct. The Constitution is wise and sound in providing for three Commissioners, as the coming together of three minds on the question of the value of real estate is most beneficial to the city, as well as the property owner. It matters not how humble in station, or how little book learning a Commissioner may have, he is always found to be intensely interested in the subject of the value of real estate. I do not believe that a permanent commission would be acceptable to the city or the property owner, as they would become biased and set in their opinions, and would not be a means of expedition in these cases, and might be the means for the use of corrupt influence.

The Corporation Counsel is ever mindful of the expense of these proceedings, and has materially decreased them by having the notices published in The City Record, and by doing away with the services of a separate clerk and attorney in each proceeding. It is seldom that the Corporation Counsel asks for an adjournment, and it is seldom that the hearing is adjourned for want of the presence of two Commissioners. The property owner is the offending party. The fees of stenographers might be reduced by the Corporation Counsel's appropriation being increased, to allow him to employ stenographers on salary. The fees of the Commissioners could be reduced by the appointment of a lawyer well acquainted with the procedure in condemnation matters, as Chairman, who would compel the parties to be ready with their witnesses, and to close the case after one adjournment had been granted; in short, to conduct the proceeding as a Judge does a trial. This can only be done through the co-operation of the Corporation Counsel with the courts. I do not mean any set number of lawyers, as there are sufficient already qualified and known to the Corporation Counsel to prevent the possibility of the appearance of a permanent commission. In that case the executive sessions would be fewer. As the expert witnesses for the city are paid about what the owners give, that item could hardly be reduced.

It is not fair to compare the expenses of one proceeding where the ownership is in one person, with those of a proceeding where there are many owners, although the amount in the first case is hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in the last case a few thousand dollars. The expense depends upon the situation of the property, its condition, its title and ownership, and the number of parties interested. The law compels proof of title for twenty years back, often involving long examinations and several sessions. When the property to be taken is owned by several persons and comes through different chains of titles, the sessions are increased, especially where the owners appear by different attorneys and have different witnesses. The courts have always leaned toward the property owner, in so far as the proceedings are concerned, and insist that he have every opportunity of presenting to the Commissioners his entire case. This rule should be adhered to, but with firmness on the part of the Chairman of the commission few sessions would be wasted. If we should calculate the amount of expense to the county incurred in the trial of each case before a court, we would find it far in excess of the expense of a trial before Commissioners.

There is no defect in the provision of the Constitution referred to, no adverse criticism can be justly made thereto; it is as fair to the property owner as it is to the city; has not been abused, and all that remains to make it acceptable to the taxpayer is the reduction of the expenses connected therewith, and I believe this can be done as above suggested. J. H.

New York, Oct. 2, 1899.

SCOTLAND NEVER CONQUERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 29th of September, in a letter signed "George Wilson," occurs the following: "Scotland and Ireland once sacrificed their sons in fighting against England; they equally sacrifice them now fighting for her."

The impression here conveyed is that the two countries after being conquered by England now fight for England. This impression as regards Scotland is entirely erroneous, as a little knowledge of the facts will show.

While Scotland's sons did fight against England—and successfully, too—the result of that fighting was the confirmation of Scottish independence, which Scotland never lost, as it is a fact known to students of history that Scotland never was conquered. It is true that Scotland's sons now fight shoulder to shoulder with Englishmen, but it is equally true that they do not fight for England, but for Great Britain, of which Scotland forms a part, and a very important part, too.

If Mr. Wilson will consult any history bearing on the subject, he will find that the present union of the two countries was effected by the then King of Scotland succeeding to the English throne on the death of Queen Elizabeth, so that if there is any question of the sons of one country sacrificing themselves for the other, it would be nearer the mark to reverse what Mr. Wilson says as far as Scotland and England are concerned. W. B.

New York, Sept. 30, 1899.

NEW YORK LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space at this time to the following short article by a lover of justice, bearing on the grand work of the Legal Aid Society, for doubtless there are many thousands of people visiting the city at this time who have never heard of the work of this society or who have any idea that such a philanthropic agency exists? To these visitors, as well as to our own citizens, is extended a hearty invitation to familiarize themselves with this special branch of social study by visiting the office of the Legal Aid Society, at 239 Broadway, entrance on Park Place, any afternoon, as it has been found that the attorney and his assistants are usually engaged in the courts on cases during the forenoons.

Speaking from several years' experience in connection with the many magnificent and munificent State and city charitable and philanthropic agencies, it is impossible to estimate the uplifting and encouraging influences of the unique work of the Legal Aid Society, which serves only those who are poor and helpless and who have been unjustly treated. In its work of securing justice for the oppressed, the restoration of personal rights, practical and helpful sympathy for the abandoned and despondent, and in almost every other conceivable instance where a worthy applicant seeks legal advice and help, does this society unostentatiously carry on its efforts for the social uplifting of the oppressed and downtrodden and encourage them to seek a higher standard of life. It is astonishing upon inquiry to find that as yet so few of the many untiring and faithful, earnest workers in the many philanthropic organizations have allied themselves with this movement, which for nearly twenty-four years has quietly but so effectually in its necessarily limited offices (resulting from its limited financial support) helped and cared for over 90,000 persons of all nationalities and creeds. The work has so increased that during the present year there has been an average of 800 to 900 clients making application each month, irrespective of cases under litigation. Again, to one who takes mental note of such matters, it is surprising that in the many conventions and public gatherings for the study and discussion of sociological and labor questions of the day, he looks upon the faces of the clients who ing questions of "Justice" and "Legal Relief" have been almost totally ignored. At the same time, it is proved that they are indispensable.

Nearly all the well-known charitable and relief societies refer their applicants to the Legal Aid Society, since they have no provision for that special form of relief. Save the Workingwomen's Protective Union, with its limitations, no other society has evidently been willing to assume the heavy responsibilities of such a work. Consequently it would be supposed that a generous and hearty co-operative spirit would be shown toward the Legal Aid Society by all public and private charities, and particularly by beneficent workers, who will, it is assured, almost invariably find that if the poor can only receive justice and fair recompense for services rendered, &c., they will not ask or often need "charity." Moreover, the work of the Legal Aid Society should be encouraged and strengthened by the power of the public press, as well as by individual support on all sides, so that the Board of Directors and its noble staff of workers may more efficiently meet the increasing demands made upon it.

No one who will take the time to look in at the office any afternoon can fail to realize the special needs of the society, as he looks upon the faces of the clients who crowd the rooms applying for advice and justice. And now that the Seamen's Branch has been opened, at 34 Pike Street, through the kindness and co-operation of the various well-known seamen's societies, many an interesting story can be heard there and the gratitude seen of those brave men of the sea who have brought their grievance to the attorney and for whom justice has been secured.

Truly, New York is a great city, and of her noble charity institutions, &c., she may justly boast. One of the most farreaching of all agencies, to which she owes a great deal, is the Legal Aid Society, which has not only meted out justice, but has raised the standard of her citizens.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

New York, Sept. 29, 1899.

"TREATMENT OF OLD SOLDIERS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in last Sunday's edition of your excellent paper, signing himself "A Veteran," under the above caption, among other questions, propounds the following: "Are old veterans who have offered life and limb for this Union, who have experienced hard fighting and suffering, to be cast out among the 'old iron' because we seem a little rusty?" &c. I am a veteran of the Mexican war, still in possession of all my faculties, and able and competent to perform clerical work in any of the Federal, State, or city offices. Acting under this belief, I had a letter addressed to Gov. Roosevelt a short time ago, asking him why, in the exemptions from civil service examinations positions could be filled by veterans of the civil and Spanish wars, the Mexican veteran was not included in the category. The answer received from him will perhaps afford "Veteran" the information he seeks.

"Replying to yours of the 5th inst., (June, 1899,) would say that the Legislature passed the law, and that is the reason it is embodied in the rule. But I fear that the veterans of the Mexican war are now too old to be useful in the service of the State. I have the greatest regard for them, but we must have younger men to do the work."

I was two years in actual service in Mexico, and have never claimed to be a "hero," resting satisfied that I can claim the honor of having given some of the best years of my life for the good of my country.

MEXICAN VETERAN.

New York, Oct. 1, 1899.

PARTIES AND PARTY SPIRIT.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

There are numbers of good, conservative people who look upon the breaking up of political parties with the utmost consternation. Having been exclusively attached to some special one all their lives, as probably their fathers were before them, they have insensibly imbibed the notion that all honor and virtue and principle are wrapped up in it, and all hopes of their country's welfare are centred in its triumphant success. The opposite party they regard, of course, as embodying all that is dangerous and injurious, its victory means to them a National disaster, and its defeat heralds a season of public prosperity.

We allude here not to those corrupt politicians who merely use their party for personal aggrandizement, but to a very much larger class of private individuals, honest, sincere, and patriotic, but who take their opinions, as a matter of course, second or third hand, and without any personal investigation as to their past foundation or their present expediency. Such persons naturally fall in with the doctrines of their party, new and old, good and bad, wise and unwise, and as naturally antagonize those of the opposite side. Hence, when they find that these parties, with all their distinctive ideas, are yet coalescing upon certain important problems, and that certain other tenets, hitherto held invulnerable, are losing ground and becoming matters of comparative indifference, they are alarmed and think that the foundations of things are tottering.

Instead of this being the case, however, these changes generally portend the mental and moral growth of a community. Slowly but surely what is most important comes to the front, and impresses itself more and more forcibly upon the minds of intelligent and far-seeing people and through them gradually molds the public sentiment. In like manner that which has only a local and ephemeral value, though once prized because needed by the times, must hereafter fade out of the notice of thoughtful people, and become a matter of slight importance, as the growing character of a nation ceases to require it. No one can read history intelligently without noticing that such has been the constant trend of the past, and the source of its advancement. It follows most conclusively that progress in the future will conform to the same steps.

The mental attitude, then, of those who witness these changes should be one not of alarm, but of inquiry. Is it that something really vital is dropping away, and that some trivial issue is taking its place? Or may it not rather be that some belief to which we have always given unquestioned credence has been found fallible, or that some method of action which we have supposed to be the only wise one has been superseded, or that some principle which we have thoughtlessly underestimated is now asserting its rightful predominance? No one can honestly put these questions to himself without losing some of that party spirit which is so fatal to the exercise of independent thought and sound judgment. For if the party is held infallible, if all its doings are indiscriminately approved and all its requirements held as final authority, (which is, indeed, the essence of the party spirit,) of course personal examination and judgment are unneeded and unused. If, on the other hand, each intelligent individual would think for himself, read all sides of public questions, and draw his own conclusions as to the righteousness and wisdom of the measures taken, and the character of the men lifted to high office by his own and other parties, the upward and onward progress of truth, justice, and real public welfare would be greatly accelerated.

Many will plead inability to do this satisfactorily, but what is there that can be done satisfactorily until it has first been done imperfectly? Many failures often precede one success, and if each one would but try to do this silent and solitary work of thought for his country his power to aid her effectually would certainly increase and become a worthy factor in her well being. Addison, in one of his essays in The Spectator, says:

"I could heartily wish that all honest men would enter into an association for the support of one another against the endeavors of those whom they ought to look upon as their common enemies, whatsoever side they may belong to. Were there such a body of neutral forces, we should never see the worst of men in great figures of life because they are useful to a party, nor the best unregarded, because they are above practicing those methods which would be grateful to their faction. * * * In short, we should not any longer regard our fellow-subjects as Whigs or Tories, but should make the man of merit our friend and the villain our enemy. * * * A member of this society, who would thus carefully employ himself in making room for merit by throwing down the worthless part of mankind from those conspicuous stations of life to which they have been sometimes advanced, and all this without any regard to his private interest, would be no small benefactor to his country."

It is a significant fact that suggestions which were applicable nearly two hundred years ago, and in a far-distant country, should retain their force even now and here. We can easily see how useful such a combination would be in our own land and at the present time. It would not be, as some might think, an act of disloyalty to the party. Too long has the idea of loyalty implied a passive and mentally lazy acceptance of whatever is offered, without any thought as to its righteousness or wisdom. True loyalty desires the highest good of its object, the most exalted character and the soundest principles, assured that they will always correspond eventually with its truest interests. And should progress in these directions demand changes of base, co-operation between hitherto opposing parties, even new alliances, with fresh purposes, there is no cause for alarm so long as the principles are firm and sound, the purposes lofty and disinterested, the aims high and noble. Let our watchword be, "not our party, right or wrong," not even "our country, right or wrong," but the rectitude, excellence, and true honor of them both.

NUGGETS.

Woman.

A woman believes a man when he says she is sensible, even though she has but a moment since believed him when he said she was pretty.—Detroit Journal.

Supremely So.

She—I wonder if you are as happy in our love as I am?

He—Me? Why—I wouldn't change places with Dewey!—Indianapolis Journal.

Dream and Awakening.

Clara—Congratulate me, dear. Since we last met I have been happily married.

Maude—With all my heart. By the way, I am also to be congratulated. Since our last meeting I have been happily divorced.—Chicago News.

His Repellant Aspect.

Quinn—You look as sour as a pickle. Why don't you look pleasant when on the street?

De Fonte—What! and have everybody I meet stop me for a match, or to tell them where some place is?—Chicago News.

WHEN SHIPS PUT OUT TO SEA.

Madison Cawein in Truth.

It's "Sweet, good-bye," when pennants fly
And ships put out to sea;
It's a loving kiss and a tear or two,
In an eye of brown or an eye of blue—
And you'll remember me,
Sweetheart,
And you'll remember me.

It's "Friend or foe?" when signals blow
And ships sight ships at sea;
It's clear for action and man the guns
As the battle nears or the battle runs—
And you'll remember me,
Sweetheart,
And you'll remember me.

It's deck to deck and wrath and wreck
When ships meet ships at sea;
It's scream of shot and shriek of shell,
And hull and turret a roaring hell—
And you'll remember me,
Sweetheart,
And you'll remember me.

It's doom and death and pause a breath
When ships go down at sea;
It's hate is over and love begins,
And war is cruel, whoever wins—
And you'll remember me,
Sweetheart,
And you'll remember me

GREAT BRITAIN WINS VENEZUELA CASE.

She Gets Territory Covering Almost Her Extreme Claim.

CONCESSIONS TO VENEZUELA

Orinoco River Lies Wholly Within Her Jurisdiction.

Counsel Discuss the Award—The Arbitration, They Say, Was Merely a Diplomatic Compromise—Great Britain Well Satisfied.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission rendered its verdict to-day, fixing the boundary line between the United States of Venezuela and the colony of British Guiana. Great Britain obtains almost its extreme claim, offset, however, by a cession of a small amount of land near the Orinoco River and in the interior. The river remains wholly within Venezuelan territory. The verdict was read at 12:05 P. M. and was unanimous.

The award of the tribunal, briefly summarized, means that of the 60,000 square miles claimed, Venezuela obtains only 100, formed partly of the marsh land near the River Barima, and a portion in the interior; while Great Britain retains all the forest country.

M. de Martens, the umpire, who has presided over the deliberations of the tribunal, entered the room, accompanied by the other four members of the tribunal. After they had taken their seats in the presence of the counsel of the two parties, of Sir Edmund J. Monson, British Ambassador to France, the entire staff of the British Embassy, and a large concourse of people, M. de Martens rose and in his opening sentences announced that the court would read the award, which had been unanimously arrived at, in English and in French. D'Oyly Carte, private secretary to Baron Russell of Killowen, one of the British members of the tribunal, read the English text and M. de Martens read the French.

TEXT OF THE DECISION.

The decision is as follows:

"The undersigned, by these presents, give and publish our decision determining and judging, touching and concerning, the questions that have been submitted to us by said arbitration; and, in conformity with said arbitration, we decide, declare, and pronounce definitely that the line of frontier of the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela is as follows:

"Starting on the coast at Point Playa, the frontier shall follow a straight line to the confluence of the Barima and the Maruima, thence following the thalweg of the latter to the source of the Corentin, otherwise called the Cutari, River.

"Thence it shall proceed to the confluence of the Haiowa and the Amakuru; thence following the thalweg of the Amakuru to its source in the Plain of Imataka; thence in a southwesterly direction along the highest ridge of the Imataka Mountains to the highest point of the Imataka Chain, opposite the source of the Barima and the principal chain of the Imataka Mountains; thence in a southeast direction to the source of the Acarabisi.

"Following the thalweg of the Acarabisi to the Cuyuni, the northern b nk of which it shall follow in a westerly direction to the confluence of the Cuyuni and the Yanamu; thence along the thalweg of the Yanamu to its westernmost source; thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Roraima; thence to the source of the Cotinga.

"From this p nt the frontier shall follow the thalweg of the Cotinga to its confluence with the Takutu; thence along the thalweg of the Takutu to its source; thence in a straight line to the most western point of the Akarai Mountains, the highest ridge of which it shall follow to the source of the Corentin, whence it will follow the course of the river.

"It is stipulated that the frontier hereby deliminated reserves and in no way prejudices questions actually existing or that may hereafter arise between Great Britain and the Republic of Brazil, or between the Republic of Brazil and Venezuela. In fixing the above delimitation, the arbitrators consider and declare that, in time of peace, the Rivers Amakuru and Barima shall be open to navigation by the merchant shipping of all nations, due reserve being made with regard to equitable regulations and the payment of light dues and other like imposts, on condition that the dues levied by Venezuela and British Guiana on ships traversing the parts of those rivers owned by them respectively shall be imposed in accordance with the same tariff on Venezuelan and British vessels. These tariffs are not to exceed those of all other countries. The award proceeds, also upon the condition that neither Venezuela nor British Guiana shall impose any customs duty on goods carried in vessels, ships, or boats passing through these rivers, such customs being levied only on goods landed upon Venezuelan territory or on the territory of Great Britain respectively."

After reading the President of the tribunal rose and, speaking in English, said he was glad to announce that, after three months of hard work, the court had unanimously decided upon the award which had just been read. It was a pleasant duty now to restore the former good understanding between the contending parties. He then eloquently thanked his colleagues and the respective counsel, tendering on behalf of the tribunal special thanks for the hospitality extended to all by France. These sentiments he repeated in French.

Benjamin Harrison, the principal counsel for Venezuela, then made a few remarks, and was followed by Sir Richard Webster, principal counsel for Great Britain, who thanked the French Government for its hospitality, and said that Great Britain and Venezuela would work side by side in harmony.

The sitting was then adjourned.

COUNSEL DISCUSS THE AWARD.

When asked his opinion regarding the award, Sir Richard Webster said he was satisfied. Mr. Harrison, replying to the same inquiry, said, "It might be worse."

Subsequently Mr. Harrison and M. Mallet-Prevost, who were interviewed jointly, pointed out that Great Britain up to the time of the intervention of the United States distinctly refused to arbitrate any portion of the territory east of the Schomburgk line, alleging that its title was unassailable. This territory included the Atacuri River and Point Barima, which is of the greatest value strategically and commercially.

The award, continued the counsel for Venezuela, gives Point Barima, with a strip of land fifty miles long, to Venezuela, which thereby obtains entire control of the River Orinoco. Three thousand square miles in the interior are also awarded to Venezuela. Thus, by a decision in which the British arbitrators concurred, the position taken up by Great Britain in 1895 is shown to be unfounded.

This, however, as the Venezuelan counsel pointed out, in nowise expresses the full extent of Venezuela's victory. Great Britain had claimed 30,000 square miles of territory west of the Schomburgk line, and this she was disposed to arbitrate in 1890. Every foot of that section is now awarded to Venezuela.

The President of the tribunal, in his closing address to-day, the Venezuelan counsel remarked, had commented upon the unanimity of the present judgment, and had referred to it as a proof of the success of the arbitration; but in the opinion of counsel it did not require much intelligence to penetrate behind this superficial statement, and to see that the line drawn is a line of compromise, and not a line of right. If the British contention were right, the line should have been drawn further west; if it were wrong, the line should have been drawn much further east. There was nothing in the history of the controversy, or in the legal proceedings involved, counsel contended, which could adequately explain why the line should be drawn where it had been.

The counsel for Venezuela went on to say that, so long as arbitration was conducted on such principles, it could not be regarded as a success, at least by those who believe that arbitration should result in the admission of legal rights and not in compromises really diplomatic in character. Venezuela had gained much, but was entitled to much more, and in the judgment of the joint counsel for Venezuela, if the arbitrators were unanimous, it must be because their failure to agree would have confirmed Great Britain in the possession of even more territory.

GREAT BRITAIN SATISFIED.

One of the counsel for Great Britain made the following statement:

"The award practically indorses the judgment of Sir Robert Schomburgk, whose line it follows except in a few particulars. Great Britain acquires the whole of the River Cuyuni, including a site which Venezuela alleged to be a fort at the junction of the Curumu and the Cuyuni. The marshy Barima district has been awarded to Venezuela, possibly on the principle of national security, but with the condition that the river shall be a free waterway to all nations. This piece of land covers about thirty square miles. It had been offered with much more land by every British Foreign Minister since the time of Lord Aberdeen.

"Great Britain has substantiated almost all her extreme claim. All the valuable plantations and gold fields are now indisputably settled within British territory."

M. DE MARTENS'S OPINION.

M. de Martens, when interviewed, repeated what he had said in his address to the court, adding:

"I am of the opinion that this tribunal of arbitration is of exceptional importance, inasmuch as it is the first tribunal after the Peace Conference at The Hague. It is also important, because it is the first tribunal of the kind in which certain rules of procedure have been laid down and communicated to counsel as obligatory—rules which have been adhered to throughout.

"These rules are the same as were proposed by the Russian Government for the conference at The Hague, and approved there in July. As they had been laid down by the arbitration tribunal in January, they were applied long before the convention at The Hague took them into consideration.

"Another point of great importance is that ever since 1873 all awards had been decided by a majority; but this is the first occasion where the decision was unanimous, notwithstanding the great interests involved and the extent of the territory at stake, the boundary which is laid down by the judges is a line based upon justice and law.

"The judges have been actuated by a desire to establish a compromise in a very complicated question, the origin of which must be looked for at the end of the fifteenth century."

COMMENT IN LONDON.

The Times Reflects on Gen. Harrison's Statement—United States Expected to Compel Acceptance.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Times this morning, referring to the award of the Anglo-Venezuelan Tribunal of Arbitration, says:

"The award, on the whole, favors England, since, with trifling exceptions, which do not appear of material importance to us, it practically approves the Schomburgk line as the true frontier. England has repeatedly offered to surrender the Barima Point with a much larger slice of territory than is now awarded if Venezuela would abandon the more preposterous portion of her general claim.

"The monstrous nature of that claim is best shown by the text of the award. It included sixty thousand miles of territory, while the award gives her about two hundred square miles of unsurveyed country and swamp, a very much less than any of the British Ministries whose proposals for a compromise she rejected were prepared to offer her out of friendly regard."

Proceeding to argue that the award is a moral triumph and a justification of Great Britain's justice and moderation, The Times expresses the hope that it will satisfy "our opponents," and adds:

"We must leave Mr. Harrison and M. Mallet-Prevost, if there is any truth in the attacks on the award attributed to them in interviews, to settle the propriety of such utterances with Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, the eminent American jurists, who joined in the decision.

"Of the good taste of their observations everybody can form his own opinion. We at least have no reason on other grounds to quarrel with the singular imputation they cast upon their own Judges when they declare: 'If the arbitrators are unanimous it must be because a failure to agree would have confirmed Great Britain in the possession of even more territory.' That assertion implies that a majority were ready to give England even more than she obtained."

The Times publishes a map and five columns from its Paris correspondent, giving a full history of the Venezuela dispute.

All the morning papers express satisfaction at the award and devote much space to the subject, illustrated with maps.

The Daily Mail thinks the decision neither very bad nor very good from a British standpoint, and says:

"It is the usual compromise, but it is gratifying to know it is unanimous. It is the first recorded instance where a Judge voted against his own country. We do not doubt that the United States will oblige Venezuela to accept the verdict and to act fairly in any trouble that may arise regarding the enforcement of the decision. We may feel satisfied that a possible cause of dispute with the United States is removed at a small cost."

The Morning Post in an editorial refers to President Cleveland's accusations of aggression and bad faith against Great Britain and the Americans' denunciation and says:

"Lord Salisbury is to be congratulated, but whether his forbearance is justified will be better known when the comments of the American Government and press on the award have been heard."

The paper expresses the opinion that the matter does not altogether justify the principle of arbitration, especially the intervention of third parties to impose arbitration, and concludes:

"Before we can assent unconditionally that arbitration was the best solution we should like to know what arbitration and many years of diplomatic discussion have cost and to compare the total with that of a reasonable estimate for such an expedition as could have settled the quarrel fifteen or twenty years ago."

The Standard makes similar comments, but more courteously, and says:

"Mr. Cleveland's unmannerly intervention did not harm us, or change Anglo-American relations since then. Not a little is due to those American politicians who realized that Mr. Cleveland's message was a mistake. The American people may rest assured that we are quite content with the decision, and with the means whereby which it was reached. All concerned in the arbitration are to be congratulated."

The Daily News says:

"Venezuela had better have accepted Lord Aberdeen's offer in 1884, or Lord Rosebery's in 1886. It is a brilliantly successful example of the way in which nations ought to settle such differences. Seldom has a blessing pronounced upon peacemakers been more fully bestowed. By yielding on a point of dignity if not of honor Lord Salisbury has secured the lasting friendship of the United States, and acquired for a British colony almost everything the colonists really wished to retain. The award is an epoch in the history of mankind, and Lord Salisbury should be congratulated both by his friends and opponents."

The Daily Chronicle regards the award as a fair compromise and says it supposes that Lord Salisbury will be disposed to make the best of a decision which brings a long, tedious controversy to an end. There is no doubt, says The Chronicle, that the award will be welcomed by the nation as a whole.

The Daily Graphic says it trusts the decision will be a lesson to "tail-twisting American jingoes."

The Daily Telegraph thinks it will be rather difficult now to realize retrospectively the excitement which the subject caused three years ago, and says that "compromise, which is the essence of arbitration, is the keynote of the award."

THE DISPUTE 400 YEARS OLD.

Character of Conflicting Claims Set Up —Aggressive Action by the Cleveland Administration.

The decision of the Paris Commission has finally settled a dispute which, in some form or other, had been going on for four centuries, and which, by President Cleveland's message of Dec. 17, 1895, became an issue for the two great English-speaking peoples that many people at the time believed would lead to war between the United States and Great Britain.

The Cleveland Venezuelan message was issued on the ground that Great Britain, by contemplating vigorous steps against the Republic of Venezuela in attempting to enforce her conception of the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, was transgressing the principle of the Monroe doctrine. The territory in dispute included the Yuruary Valley, in which gold mines of great richness had recently been discovered, and the possession of which, it was said, would go far to put Great Britain in control of the navigable mouth of the Orinoco, which plays a conspicuous part in the commercial and political relations of Venezuela, Colombia, and Brazil.

In October, 1895, a sensation was caused in the United States, but only vaguely manifested in England, by the report that Great Britain had addressed an ultimatum to the South American republic demanding an apology and a money indemnity for an outrage committed the year before at Yuruary, within the disputed zone. Some diplomatic correspondence followed between Secretary of State Olney and the British Premier, Lord Salisbury, and on Dec. 17 President Cleveland submitted to Congress the correspondence in the case, accompanying it with a special message, which was considered the most striking feature of his Administration. He vigorously supported Mr. Olney in the contention that the dispute was one for arbitration, and warned England that no arbitrary seizure of territory would be permitted by the United States.

Moreover, he asked Congress for authority to appoint a commission to determine the merits of the case. The authority was given, not without some hesitation on the part of the Senate, however, and the personnel of the commission was announced Jan. 1, 1896. The commission, which was not officially recognized by Great Britain, began its investigation of the case.

On Feb. 27, 1897, the commission discontinued its sittings, as on the second of that month Great Britain and Venezuela had signed in Washington a treaty by which they agreed to submit the boundary dispute to arbitration; the Board of Arbitration to consist of two members chosen by each Government and a fifth to be selected by these, or, in case of disagreement, to be named by King Oscar of Sweden. The jurists selected to represent Venezuela were Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court. Great Britain's representatives were Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justice Sir Richard Henn Collins. In December, 1897, it was announced that Prof. Martens, a distinguished Russian jurist and authority on constitutional and international law, had been selected as the fifth member of the commission, which began its work in Paris on June 15 last.

Sir Richard Webster opened the case in behalf of Great Britain. He was assisted by Sir Robert Reid. Ex-President Harrison appeared for Venezuela, assisted by Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy; M. Mallet-Prévost, Secretary of President Cleveland's Boundary Commission of 1896, and the Marquis de Rojas.

Prior to 1895 England had attempted to demark her territory as follows: Late in 1840 she asserted her right to the Atlantic coast as far as the Orinoco delta, and in the following year Sir Robert Schomburgk set out the boundary line. This was protested by Venezuela, and soon after Schomburgk's posts in the Orinoco region were destroyed. In 1844 Great Britain proposed a boundary line beginning west of the Pomaron River. The extreme British claim was made in 1881, when she extended a line westward to another line beginning twenty-nine miles west of the Moroco River, thus asserting her right to the valleys of the Pomaron and the Guiana. According to Lord Rosebery's line of 1886, she claimed territory to the bank of the Guiana River. By Sanderson's line of 1890 she proposed a division of territory, beginning at the junction of the Amakuru and Orinoco. And by the last Rosebery line of 1893 she proposed a conventional frontier beginning at the mouth of the Amakuru and running so as to include the upper waters of the Cumaná, and thence to the sierra of Usupamo.

Foreign Office Reticent.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Foreign Office officials, on being asked for an official expression of opinion, replied that it was impossible to comment upon the award at present. A similar response was made to the same request at the United States Embassy; but the officials there also seemed inclined to believe that Venezuela had gained little by the arbitration.

CAME FROM GERMANY TO MARRY

Dr. Lester Wiggiss Day of Minneapolis and Miss Marie M. Landsky of Hamburg, Germany, were married in Hoboken on Saturday last by the Rev. Dr. F. S. Rudolph, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Garden Street.

Pastor Rudolph said yesterday that he knew nothing of the couple, except that Miss Landsky arrived from Germany about a week ago on a German steamship. She was met by Dr. Day, and, on the recommendation of the Captain of the vessel, Mr. Rudolph received her into his family until she could acquire a residence sufficient to warrant her marriage without a license. After the ceremony the couple went to Baltimore to visit Dr. Day's relatives.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Burns—Haynes.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Oct. 3.—Miss Agnes S. Haynes, daughter of a Sub-Treasury official, was married to William A. Burns, Jr., of 1,464 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, to-day. The ceremony was held in the Church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, the nuptial mass being celebrated by the rector, the Rev. M. J. Flannery, assisted by the Rev. James J. Woods, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, and the Rev. M. Moore, rector of the Church of the Nativity, both of Brooklyn. Miss Sarah Frances Haynes, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Henry A. Donovan of Brooklyn was best man. The ushers were A. Conroy Haynes of Far Rockaway, Edward R. Donovan, George Kerrigan, and W. Henry Sefton of Brooklyn. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the bride's parents. Mr. Burns is in business in Manhattan, and is the son of W. A. Burns, the chief of the flour inspection department of the New York Produce Exchange.

Tiers—Hazen.

William Twells Tiers of Philadelphia and Miss Edith Cunningham Hazen were married at noon yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, parents of the bride, at Pelham Manor. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown of white satin, trimmed with old lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Tiers Tiers, Miss Sophie Ross, Miss Sarah Wellington of Corning, and Miss Emily Guy of Buffalo. They wore white satin brocade and yellow crepe de chine, with butterfly coiffure ornaments of white and gold. Miss Edwina Hall was flower girl and Harry A. Parr of Baltimore was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Tiers will live in Philadelphia.

Thorpe—Andrus.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Miss Margaret Andrus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Emory Andrus was married this evening to Samuel Skidmore Thorpe. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Fitzgerald of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the residence of the bride's parents, on Hudson Terrace. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Frederick M. Davenport, a brother-in-law of the bride. The best man was James R. Thorpe of Denver, a brother of the bridegroom. The bridesmaid was Miss Louise Morgan of New York. The ushers were William R. Andrus and Thomas F. Wallace. A reception followed the ceremony.

Kirwan—Doran.

In the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Avenue, near South Second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning Stephen J. Kirwan, a member of the firm of John Kirwan & Sons, commission hay merchants of Brooklyn, married Miss Katharine Doran. A nuptial mass was held, the Rev. Joseph O'Brien celebrant. John Ryan was best man and Miss J. Doran bridesmaid. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the Hotel Andrews.

Royden—Burr.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 3.—Miss Natalie Perditta Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith Burr, was married at Christ Episcopal Church here to-day by the Rev. W. J. Magill to Wallace Newton Royden of Milford, Conn. The ceremony was performed at noon. Guests were present from Milford, Brooklyn, and Manhattan.

To Convey Exhibits to Paris.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. The vessel is to be fitted up preparatory to being sent to France with Government exhibits for the Paris Exposition. The Prairie has been used during the Summer as a cruising ship by the Naval Militia of several of the States.

Died at the Age of 101 Years.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Ellen Graham Manvel died here this morning, aged 101 years. Her great-grandfather was a member of the corporation of Yale College, and her grandfather the pastor of a church in Suffield, Conn. Her cousin, John Lorimer Graham, was Postmaster of New York City during President Tyler's Administration. Another cousin, James Lorimer Graham, was Consul at Florence for many years. In 1859 she married Cyrus Manvel, who died in 1875.

Platt's Chlorides as a Disinfectant is recommended as just what every family needs. —Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

"A wet sheet and a flowing sea and a wind that follows fast" is one of the stock quotations of every one on a yacht racing day, and yesterday society was on the water enjoying a very cold breeze but a glorious sight, the particulars of which are told elsewhere. Owing to its being the first day of the cup race, sports were suspended everywhere. The run of the Meadow Brook Hounds took place on Monday, and this afternoon there will be another. There will also be a final game of polo at Bernardsville and the usual golf events. In the evening society was very conspicuous at the Waldorf, at Sherry's, and at Delmonico's, and a few familiar faces were seen at the theatres.

***

The fashionable wedding season will begin on Saturday, when Miss Amy Bend will be married to Mr. Cortlandt Field Bishop. The wedding will be very quiet, and will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend, No. 4 East Forty-sixth Street. The announcement of the engagement was made quite late this Autumn. Miss Bend will have as maid of honor her sister, Miss Beatrice Bend.

***

The death of Mr. Russell Robbins will place in mourning Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins, Mrs. Peter Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont. Mr. Robbins died at Charlotte, N. C., yesterday. He had lived there for the last seven years. He was unmarried. His father was one of the original members of the drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, and lived for many years in Brooklyn. Mr. Russell Robbins's brothers and sisters, with the exception of Mrs. Lynch, are in New York and Brooklyn.

***

The lease by Mrs. James P. Kernochan of her house in Fifth Avenue to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, as announced yesterday, has been the subject of surmise as to the intentions of the Howard Goulds. There seems to be a general impression that Howard Gould has become reconciled to his family and that Mrs. Howard Gould will entertain and make a move for society. But the most important feature of the affair is the retirement of Mrs. Kernochan, who has just this year emerged from her mourning and who has been looked to as one of those few who could save the social situation this year. Mrs. Kernochan's children, however, are all married, and both Mrs. Pell and Mr. James L. Kernochan seem to prefer a country life, and Mrs. Kernochan is very lonely. Her departure for Europe, which is imminent, will be another blow to social hopes for the Winter. Already the circle is very small, and each day death, illness, and absence seem to contract it to still lesser dimensions.

***

Mrs. John Lawrence and the Misses Lawrence and Mr. Donald Campbell, who is to marry Miss Aimee Lawrence, are passing the Autumn at Fontainebleau. The date of the wedding is not yet definitely arranged, but it is understood that it will be very shortly and that it will take place abroad.

***

The very latest letters from Simla state that it is now the period of thunderstorms in that part of India, but that this has made no break in the gayeties. Lady Curzon and the Misses Leiter are still at the head of all the entertainments. The Viceroy himself is making a short excursion into the interior. Lord and Lady Curzon do not return to Calcutta until December.

***

A report has been started that Mr. Andrew Carnegie would make a canvass as a Liberal candidate for Parliament from Sutherlandshire, and the question has been raised as to whether Mr. Carnegie is really an American citizen or a British subject. It has been claimed that he has never forfeited his British citizenship. Mr. Carnegie evidently intends to pass most of his time abroad, although his neighbor, the Duke of Sutherland, has been much disappointed in not persuading him to purchase a vast tract of land which for years he has been trying to induce him to buy. This property was sold recently as a deer forest to an Englishman. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie have been going around the adjacent country, attending meetings and making themselves generally popular.

***

The festivities in the vicinity of Aberdeen, where so many young people have been celebrating their coming of age, are still in force. Miss Astor and Mrs. Charles Ramsay, Miss Garrison and Mrs. Pelham Clinton have been among the beautiful American women who have received very much attention at all of these Highland gatherings. One feature of the different balls has been the absence of the waltz and the dancing of the schottische and, of course, the Highland reel.

***

Golf is interesting the dwellers in Morristown, and the international team championship between the Canadians and the Morristown players will be celebrated by a series of social events which will attract many from town. The games begin on Saturday morning, and on Friday the House Committee of the club has arranged for a reception to be followed by a dance. Music will be furnished by the Hungarian Band, and the large central room will be decorated with American and English flags, and the piazzas will be inclosed with bunting, on one of which a buffet supper will be served.

***

The arrival of Mr. H. Walter Webb in New York in an improved state of health has been the cause of much congratulation to himself and his family. Mr. Webb was reported as being very low in the Adirondacks some two months ago, and indeed even his brothers had but little hope of his living. He was taken from the camp, at his request, to his country home, and from there he has come here, where 25 East Sixty-seventh Street was leased for him. Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb will be here this winter, and if Mr. Webb's health continues to improve as it does it has done recently, they will give a few dinners, as has been their custom in previous years.

***

Gradually the Long Island seashore resorts are being cut off from the city at the approach of winter, and trains to Long Beach and the trolley between Rockaway Park and Far Rockaway were discontinued yesterday. The neighborhood of Meadow Brook, however, is in all its glory. Among the recent arrivals has been that of Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, who takes a very active interest in hunting affairs. Among the departures yesterday from Islip were those of Mr. Cortlandt Moss and family, who will be in town for the winter.

***

The festivities in honor of Prince Ranjitsinghji at Philadelphia still continue, and for this week, like that of last, there has been a succession of theatre parties and dinner parties. Philadelphians are returning from Europe and from the various resorts, and are settling in their suburban or town homes. Among the recent arrivals have been the Countess Pourtales, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Richard McCall, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, the latter having come from Newport. Miss Sylvia de Grasse Fox, one of the beauties of Philadelphia, has been visiting Miss Furniss at 461 Fifth Avenue. Miss Furniss has just returned from Europe.

***

The cup race and the cold weather had their effect on the boxes and the clubhouse at Morris Park, and the opening yesterday was anything but a brilliant social event. There will be quite a number of parties, however, for the Steeplechase, and Westchester will turn out right royally at the end of the week, Saturday always being a fashionable day with that contingent at the races, notwithstanding the other attraction "down the bay."

***

Among the recent arrivals in Paris have been Mrs. Westervelt and her son, Mr. Leonidas Westervelt. They sail shortly for this country. Col. Horace J. Brookes has left the Hotel Chatham, and sailed from Southampton on Saturday. Mrs. William Perry was last week at the Hotel Continental.

***

Among those who are booked to sail today on the Teutonic are Mr. Chester Alan Arthur and Miss Arthur. Mr. Arthur came over with Eugene Higgins some weeks ago on the Varuna. Others on the Teutonic are W. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. Fowler Jones and Miss Jones, Fritz P. Garretson, and the Hon. Gerlad Fitzgibbon and the Misses Fitzgibbon.

***

Among the Autumnal weddings is that of Miss Evelyn Clara Luebbers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Luebbers of 27 East Sixty-third Street, this city, to the Rev. Ralph Jervis Walker of New York, which is to take place on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 3.—The heirs of Alfred Smith have rented their place, known as the Train Villa, to George B. De Forest of New York for next season.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary have gone to New York.

The Navahoe has returned from her Newfoundland cruise, with Royal Phelps Carroll and Arthur T. Kemp on board.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas closed their cottage to-day, and have gone to their home, in Washington, for the Winter.

Mrs. W. Butler Duncan and family have taken apartments at the Margaret.

Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson and Messrs. Robert Goelet and R. L. Gerry have entered horses at the Rhode Island State Fair.

Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will close The Elms on Saturday, and shortly afterward the work of tearing down the cottage for the new villa will begin.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is expected to arrive at San Francisco next Saturday, and will come on the Vanderbilt car across the continent to Wickford Junction, and thence Mr. Vanderbilt will come by steamer to Newport and join his mother at The Breakers.

Mr. G. M. Hutton and family closed their Newport season to-day and started for Baltimore.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 104.

Body of Mrs. Harlow of Brooklyn to be Buried at Delhi.

Mrs. Martha Harlow died on Monday at her home, 1,231 Fulton Stret, Brooklyn, at the age of 104 years. Mrs. Harlow was born in the village of Plainfield, Conn. When a girl she moved with her father to Delaware County, N. Y., where she was married to Peter W. Shaeffer. Some years after the death of Mr. Shaeffer his widow became the wife of T. M. Harlow.

Mr. Harlow also died, and about fourteen years ago Mrs. Harlow, with her unmarried daughter, Mary, came to Brooklyn to live. Mrs. Harlow had five children, her first husband being the father of all. Two of these survive her. The funeral services will be held this morning at her home. The body will be taken to Delhi, N. Y., for burial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Russell Robbins.

Russell Robbins, son of the late Daniel C. Robbins and brother of Herbert D. Robbins of the wholesale drug house of McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton Street, died Monday last at his residence in Charlotte, N. C. He was thirty-two years of age and unmarried. For a number of years he had been a sufferer with lung trouble, which caused his death. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Charlotte. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery, this city. Mr. Robbins was born in Brooklyn, and was educated at St. Paul's School, Massachusetts. After being graduated he went to Freiburg University, Germany, and studied for several years. When he returned to New York to enter business his health failed, and he went to North Carolina, where he lived for seven years. He was a brother of Mrs. Perry Belmont.

Mortlock Pettit.

Mortlock Pettit, a member of the firm of Pettit & Reed, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs, at 13 Harrison Street, died Monday night in his residence, 886 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Pettit suffered a stroke of paralysis two years go, and since then had not been able to take an active part in business. He experienced another stroke a week ago. Mr. Pettit was fifty-nine years old, and was a native of London. He had been in the wholesale butter business since 1859. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Charles Reed. They had been clerks together when the head of the firm was N. Smith. Mr. Pettit was a member of the Produce Exchange, of the Mercantile Exchange, and of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Henry Meyerholz.

Henry Meyerholz, who was for twenty-seven years Superintendent of the Broadway (Brooklyn) Railroad Company, died on Monday at his home, 1,756 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, of paralysis after a brief illness. Mr. Meyerholz was born in New York in 1844, and had lived in Brooklyn since he was a boy. In 1867 he was made Superintendent of the Broadway Railroad, which operated lines on Broadway, Reid, Sumner, and Ralph Avenues, continued in this office until 1894, when the Brooklyn City Railroad Company secured control of the Broadway lines. Mr. Meyerholz then retired from the railroad business and devoted himself to real estate and contracting. He was a member of Washington Irving Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Cornerstone Lodge of Freemasons. Mr. Meyerholz is survived by three sons and two daughters. The funeral services were held at the family residence last evening.

Thomas Kine.

Thomas Kine, seventy-four years old, an ex-Public School Trustee of the Nineteenth Ward, died on Monday at his home, 123 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, after a brief illness. He was born and educated in this city, and learned the trade of a bookbinder with Harper & Brothers. About forty years ago he started in business for himself, and for years had an office in the Bible House. From 1865 to 1868 he was School Trustee in the Nineteenth Ward, and until a few years ago was an active member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He leaves a wife. Funeral services will be held to-morrow, at St. Cecilia's Church, on East One Hundred and Sixth Street. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Joseph Davis Bondurant.

Joseph Davis Bondurant of Louisville, Ky., died suddenly last Monday in the Rutland Apartment House, Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Bondurant retired from active business four years ago in Louisville and moved to New York with his family. He was one of the bidders for the erection of Madison Square Garden, and entered into several smaller contracts while living here, but did not engage very actively in business on account of his health. His three daughters married New York newspaper men, one of whom is J. J. Eakins. Mr. Bondurant was sixty-nine years old. Burial will be in Louisville, where the body was taken yesterday.

Capt. John H. Fenner.

Capt. John H. Fenner of Jersey City died suddenly from heart disease yesterday at his home, 337 Communipaw Avenue. He was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1838. He went to Albany, N. Y., when young and organized the Albany Dredging Company, with which he was connected until 1874. He then removed to Brooklyn, and in 1879 went to Jersey City, where he superintended the dredging at the National Docks and Storage Company at Cavan Point. In 1886 Mr. Fenner was appointed a Police Commissioner and served two years. He is survived by his widow, one son, and two daughters. The burial will be at Albany.

Capt. H. Charles C. Henke.

Capt. H. Charles C. Henke died at his home, 108 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was born in Anclan, Prussia, in 1823, but had been a resident of the United States since 1839. In early life he commanded merchant ships in foreign trade and circumnavigated the globe five times. He was a veteran of the Mexican War, and in 1849 went across the Continent with Major Lane. Capt. Henke was a Freemason. He is survived by a widow and three daughters. The funeral services were held last evening at his home.

Robert W. Coote.

Robert W. Coote died of Bright's disease at his home, 218 East Twenty-first Street, on Monday. He was forty years old. Mr. Coote was prominently identified with the dramatic profession in the United States until ten years ago. He came to America from London when fifteen years old. His mother, a brother, and a sister are connected with the stage, as also was his father, who is dead. Robert Coote won some reputation as an actor. He is survived by a widow.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK B. LATHROP, a prominent commercial and insurance man, died yesterday at his home in Oswego, N. Y., aged seventy-four years.

Miss ANNA VAN TINE, seventy years old, died on Sunday at her home, 433 West Twenty-first Street. She was a daughter of Theodorus Van Tine, who was a wool merchant in Water Street. The funeral of Miss Van Tine took place yesterday from the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The body was placed in the family vault in Marble Cemetery, on Second Street. Miss Van Tine had been a member of the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church for many years, and was prominent in Sunday school work.

DR. WISE ACCEPTS A CALL.

Rabbi Will Leave New York Next Year for Portland, Oregon.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Temple B'nai Jeshurun, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, will accept the call extended to him to become rabbi of the Temple Beth Israel, Portland, Oregon. The call to the new church is for five years, beginning in September, 1900, at a salary of $5,000.

Dr. Wise, while making a tour of the Pacific Coast the past Summer, delivered an address on "Zionism" in the temple at Portland. Upon his return home he found a letter asking him to become pastor of the church. His term as pastor of his present church does not expire until August, 1900.

Dr. Wise was born in Vienna, in 1872. Two years later he came to New York with his father, the late Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, who was rabbi of Temple Rodaph Scholom until his death in March, 1896. Dr. Wise is the seventh in lineal succession, who has become a rabbi. He was graduated from Columbia University at the age of eighteen years with honors.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There Are Even Druggists Who Will substitute inferior mineral waters for CARL H. SCHULTZ'S because they get them cheaper, making a larger profit. Carl H. Schultz, 430 1st Av.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the great South American Tonic, imparts a delicious flavor; cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Fever & Ague.

Age tends to kill the hair and turn it gray. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews color and life. GREVE'S OINTMENT makes a healthy skin. 50c.

"CADDO." E. & W. **"CADDO."** The "CADDO" shirt.

DIED.

CARHART.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1899, Leila Marshall, daughter of the late William and Meribah H. Carhart.
Funeral from her late residence, 160 West 73d St., Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

FRENCH.—At Larchmont, on Monday, Oct. 2d, 1899, Matilda French, widow of Col. Richard French.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEONARD.—At Mount Kisco, on Monday, Oct. 2d, Camilla, wife of the late Hon. William H. Leonard, in the 91st year of her age.
Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Mount Kisco, on Thursday, Oct. 5th, at 12:30 o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—At his Newport residence, Imchiquin, Sunday, Oct. 1, 1899, John O'Brien, of the firm of William and John O'Brien.

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Indian Fairy, at Long Odds, Captures the Rich Matron Stakes.

FIREARM BREAKS A RECORD

Other Winners Are Charentus, Star Bright, King Barleycorn, and Maximo Gomez—Society Absent.

Society in its gayest mood, with its prettiest show of colors to match the many-tinted leaves of Autumn, and with its most elegantly appointed equipages, has in former years graced the Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association, especially the opening day, for at this season of the year racing at Morris Park is seen at its best. The best horses of the East and West are pitted together, and the contests in most cases are spirited. But there were empty seats in the clubhouse stand yesterday, which was the opening day of the Fall meeting, and a solitary black and yellow body-break graced the carriage lawn, for society had deserted the race track in order to watch the race between the Columbia and the Shamrock. There was a programme at Morris Park that was a veritable racing feast, for the rich Matron Stakes, for two-year-olds worth in the aggregate $26,000; the Manhattan Handicap over the Eclipse course, in which Firearm broke the world's record held up to yesterday by the black whirlwind, Domino, and the Jerome Handicap, at a mile and a quarter over the hill, were sandwiched in between three well filled overnight events, and even before the races started it was conceded that any one of the three fixtures should be worth making the trip to see. There was some disappointment when Ethelbert and Gonfalon, Perry Belmont's candidates, respectively for the Jerome Handicap and the Matron Stakes, were scratched, for both were in the pink of condition, and would probably have been favorites in their respective races. They were withdrawn by Mr. Belmont on account of the death of Russell Robbins, the brother of Mrs. Belmont.

A brighter better day for racing could not have been asked. There was just a slight sting of the approaching Winter in the atmosphere, and plenty of sunshine that showed to advantage the tinted foliage of the woods. The attendance in the grand stand suffered also from the yacht race, for the big structure looked almost deserted at the upper end. But the crowd that was on hand was a more contented one than any that has gone racing for the past month or so, for there was a promise of good, clean sport now that a number of jockeys had been punished for suspicious riding. Some of the jockeys that have been punished were again seen in the saddle, and in all cases yesterday they did their work well. The same was true of King Barleycorn, the horse whose entry was ordered refused at Gravesend, but who has been restored to his original standing. He showed his appreciation of his good luck by capturing the Jerome Handicap.

There were two good races preceding the Matron Stakes. Chacornac, the Futurity winner, was withdrawn because he has not been well for the past few days, and this left Runaway Girl as Mr. Keene's only candidate. Chacornac, Gulden, and Gonfalon make the only ones of the field of eighteen to be withdrawn, and Mr. Jersey was added. Of the lot Windemere, the best of the Bromley & Co. pair, was fancied most, and he and his stable companion, Indian Fairy, the sister to Gotham, were coupled as favorites at 3 to 1. Had Indian Fairy been an individual starter her price would probably have been 100 to 1, for she had never shown much, and, moreover, she was ridden by J. Slack, who is not a favorite jockey. She proved, however, to be the fleetest-footed of the lot, and while the favorite, her stable companion, rallied in seventh, she scrambled home a winner by a length from Red Path. The start was a very poor one, in which Windemere and Brigadier, the second choice, got away poorly. Runaway Girl, with Modrine close up, was in front when the flag went down, while the rest of the field were all strung out badly behind. Coming to the dip where the Eclipse course bisects the Withers mile, Indian Fairy, who had been running third up to that point, got her head in front and gained a slight lead over Runaway Girl. Then Red Path came up with a rush and joined the pair, and Brigadier, who had been ridden in a crazy fashion all over the track, at last got straightened out, and, with Killashandra, went sailing after them. But it was too late for either of these. The race was between the three in front, and they struggled on alone. Slack seriously interfered with the chances of Red Path by pulling his mount across the latter, but by doing so he managed to win by a length, and, although he was called up by the stewards, Indian Fairy was not disqualified.

Firearm proved himself to be about the best sprinter hereabout when in the Manhattan Handicap he broke Domino's record of 1:09. He clipped a quarter of a second off the record and won hands down by three lengths. It was not much of an effort for him, for he led from start to finish, and beat home the second choice, Hellobas, by three lengths, simply galloping, while the latter was driving his hardest in order to beat Toluca out a head for the place. Toluca had run in second place up to the last few jumps without much chance of getting to the leader, and was beaten for the place only by a scant head.

King Barleycorn was in splendid fettle in the Jerome Handicap, although for a time he caused his backers some uneasiness by sulking. Ethelbert and Prince McClurg were scratched, and Sir Hubert was added at the last moment, so this left a field of four to go. MacLeod of Dare was selected as the best of the lot, but he was never a dangerous contender. Maid of Harlem showed the way for the greater part of the mile and a quarter journey over the hill, and King in the stretch, but Barleycorn recovered from his fit of sulking and came on and won easily. Sir Hubert was third, three lengths behind Maid of Harlem, while the favorite was last.

Old Charentus took care of the crack Westerner, Rush, in the opening race. Isidor was in front for three-quarters of the journey, and then Rush closed on him. But Charentus came fast in the run home and in a drive passed Rush and won easily by a length.

Star Bright was a "good thing" uncorked by the Westerners, and the second race. She won by a length from The Scotchman. Another "good thing" was Maximo Gomez, who captured the sixth race at the generous price of 7 to 1.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third; penalties and allowances. The Withers mile. Time—1:40½.

1—Charentus, C. L. Richardt's b. g., 5 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 115 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Jenkins)
2—Rush, T. C. McDowell's b. f., 3, 115, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5, 118, 7 to 5.....(Taral)

Carnero, 111, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Latson, 118, 40 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Peep o' Day, 118, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, to the winner, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:04.

1—Star Bright, T. C. McDowell & Young's br. c., by Sir Matrose-Spiddlenure, 112 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Dupee)
2—The Scotchman, W. H. Clark's ch. c., 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Allaire, F. D. Beard's ch. f., 109, 20 to 1.....(Boland)

Pink Domino, 109, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Kilogram, 112, 4 to 1, (Jenkins;) Radford, 112, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Angle, 112, 25 to 1, (Hewett;) Watercure, 109, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Shuol, 109, 30 to 1, (Wilson;) Midwood, 112, 12 to 1, (Bullman;) Eileen Daly, 109, 20 to 1, (Black;) Belgrade, 112, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Little Breeches, 112, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Back Talk, 109, 100 to 1, (Lelley;) Kindred, 112, 50 to 1, (Doggett,) and Cracker, 112, 50 to 1, (Abscher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Matron Stakes for two-year-olds. By subscription of the produce of mares covered in 1896, of $20 each, with periodic subscriptions, and $150 each for starters, added to a purse of $20,000, of which and 50 per cent. of the subscriptions, $14,000 to the winner; $2,000 and 30 per cent. of subscriptions to second, and $1,000 and 20 per cent. of subscriptions to the third; to the nominator of the winner, H. Jackson, $1,500; to the nominator of second, August Belmont, $1,000; to the nominator of third, James R. Keene, $500. The Eclipse course. Time—1:10¼.

1—Indian Fairy, Bromley & Co.'s ch. f., by Iroquois-Fairy, 111 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Slack)
2—Red Path, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 109, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Runaway Girl, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 113, 20 to 1.....(Spencer)

Killashandra, 113, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) Brigadier, 109, 7 to 2, (Jenkins;) Modrine, 117, 6 to 1, (Bullman;) Windermere, 112, 3 to 1, (O'Connor;) Hammock, 119, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) John Fritz, 109, 60 to 1, (Dupee;) Mr. Jersey, 122, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Mayor Gilroy, 109, 20 to 1, (Odom;) His Royal Highness, 125, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Precursor, 112, 100 to 1, (French;) Yellow Tail, 117, 10 to 1, (Taral,) and Orthia, 111, 20 to 1, (Mawey,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $10 forfeit, and $100 each for starters, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:08¾.

1—Firearm, John Boden's b. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 120 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Hellobas, Bromley & Co.'s, ch. c., 3, 106, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f., 3, 102, 7 to 2.....(Bullman)

Lady Lindsey, 90, 30 to 1, (Ryan,) and Matanza, 103, 4 to 1, (Jenkins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,600, added to a subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, or $100 each, half forfeit, of which $300 to the second and $200 to the third. One mile and a quarter, over the hill. Time—2:09.

1—King Barleycorn, J. P. Robison's ch. c., 3 years, by Kantaka-Nattot 114 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3, 109, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Dupee)
3—Sir Hubert, F. D. Beard's b. g., 4, 95, 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
4—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., 3 even money.....(O'Leary)

Won easily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500 at 10 pounds above the scale; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:40¾.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4 years, by Victory-Quesal, 105, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Boland)
2—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 6, 98, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Tarlet)
3—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 4, 106, 2 to 1.....(Jenkins)

Bangor, 108, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Myth, 103, 9 to 2, (Dupee;) Acusha, 98, 10 to 1, (Wedderstand,) and Holland, 104, 15 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Autumn Hurdle Handicap. Two miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Semper Eso	170	Merlin	150
Ben Eder	168	Julius Caesar	140
The Bachelor	155	Anagram	135

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Five furlongs.

Merry Day	113	McMeekin	103
St. Callatine	110	Killashandra	102
Pupil	107	Mr. Jersey	96
Peace	92	Orthia	92

THIRD RACE.—The Hurricane Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs on the Eclipse course.

Magic Light	104	Ring Leader	95
King Bramble	104	Mercer	95
Native	104	Jen	92
Coburg	100	Fleuron	92
Smoke	97	Tenderloin	90
Prestige	95	First Whip	90

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Six and one-half furlongs on the Withers mile.

Kilmarnock	115	Sadducee	112
Reynolds	115	His Excellency	110
Goldone	113	Herbert	110
Standing	113	All Gold	110
Cleon	112	Benalder	105

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Stain	109	Desperado	104
Jonah	108	General Shafter	101
Dr. Fitzsimmons	104	Relic of Harlem	101
Bondsman	104	Vaterhouse	101

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward.

Handpress	109	Forget Not	96
Veracious	105	Myth	94
The Pride	105	Chargrace	91
Hardly	103	Handcuff	88
Hurricane	102	Souchon	88

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Col., Oct. 3.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Humidity, 112 pounds, (Thorpe,) 1 to 4, won; Reversham, 108, (Rufa,) 6 to 1, second; Jack McCabe, 112, (Bozeman,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Kootenai, Billy A., Somis, and Semper Leon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Yulee, 103 pounds, (Mounce,) 3 to 1, won; Negligence, 110, (Blair,) 3 to 1, second; Major Cook, 108, (Devin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Polish, Beaumonte, Sybaris, and Clarando also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Princess Zelke, 102 pounds, (J. Ward,) 7 to 5, won; The Echo, 97, (Coburn,) 8 to 1, second; Bathos, 105, (Duffy,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:15½. Sam Thomas and Fairfax also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Alicia, 104, (Devin,) 7 to 1, won; Grady, 107, (Cole,) 15 to 1, second; Twinkle Twink, 104, (Coburn,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. P. A. Finnegan and Rapido also ran. Bernardillo ran out at head of stretch.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Amaza, 107 pounds, (Duffy,) 3 to 1, won; Nevia, 103, (Mounce,) 3 to 1, second; Sorrow, 103, (McCloskey,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Marplot, Ping, Rio Chico, and Anchored also ran.

SLOAN AND REIFF ON WINNERS.

Each Successful in One Race at Nottingham Autumn Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Elvaston Castle Plate, run at the Nottingham Autumn meeting to-day, was won by Variety. Orviepano finished second, and Meta II., ridden by Sloan, third. Seven horses ran.

H. C. White's Form, ridden by L. Reiff, won the Welbeck Stakes. Tarolinta, with Sloan in the saddle, was second, and Duboque third, in a field of nine.

The Sherwood Nursery Plate was won by Headpiece. Sloan rode Freebooter II., but was unplaced. Four horses ran.

Manatee, ridden by Sloan, won the Bentinck Stakes. Intimidator and Thorney were second and third, respectively. Four horses ran.

COLT BORALMA SOLD AT $17,000.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston Is the Purchaser.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—Boralma, a chestnut colt, three years old, was sold today by Dr. J. C. McCoy, of Kirkville, Del., to Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, for seventeen thousand dollars. Dr. McCoy bought the colt last week and won the Matron Stakes at Louisville and the Futurity here, clearing, it is said, about eighteen thousand dollars in fifteen days' time.

His pedigree shows him to be by Boreal, dam Earalma, by Earle Second, dam Alma by Clay.

Mr. Lawson is the New Englander who, it was said, paid thirty thousand dollars for a pink.

Woodburn Farm trotters sold low here to-day, twenty-nine bringing only four thousand dollars. Lord Russell, sire of Kremlin, 2:08¾, went to Bacon Brothers, of Paris, owners of Jay Bird, for $475.

Mike Bowerman of Lexington has sold to Dr. J. C. McCoy of Kirkwood, Del., the five-year-old brown stallion Delgado, by Bow Bells, dam Bosymorn, by Alcantara. Price, $12,000. Delgado is a full brother to Boreal, 2:15¾, the sire of Boralma, 2:13.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third; penalties and allowances. The Withers mile. Time—1:40¾.

1—Charentus, C. L. Richardt's b. g., 5 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 115 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Jenkins)
2—Rush, T. C. McDowell's b. f., 3, 115, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5, 118, 7 to 5.....(Taral)

Carnero, 111, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Latson, 118, 40 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Peep o' Day, 118, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, to the winner, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:04.

1—Star Bright, T. C. McDowell & Young's br. c., by Sir Matrose-Spiddlenure, 112 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Dupee)
2—The Scotchman, W. H. Clark's ch. c., 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Allaire, F. D. Beard's ch. f., 109, 20 to 1.....(Boland)

Pink Domino, 109, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Kilogram, 112, 4 to 1, (Jenkins;) Radford, 112, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Angle, 112, 25 to 1, (Hewett;) Watercure, 109, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Shuol, 109, 30 to 1, (Wilson;) Midwood, 112, 12 to 1, (Bullman;) Eileen Daly, 109, 20 to 1, (Black;) Belgrade, 112, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Little Breeches, 112, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Back Talk, 109, 100 to 1, (Lelley;) Kindred, 112, 50 to 1, (Doggett,) and Cracker, 112, 50 to 1, (Abscher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Matron Stakes for two-year-olds. By subscription of the produce of mares covered in 1896, of $20 each, with periodic subscriptions, and $150 each for starters, added to a purse of $20,000, of which and 50 per cent. of the subscriptions, $14,000 to the winner; $2,000 and 30 per cent. of subscriptions to second, and $1,000 and 20 per cent. of subscriptions to the third; to the nominator of the winner, H. Jackson, $1,500; to the nominator of second, August Belmont, $1,000; to the nominator of third, James R. Keene, $500. The Eclipse course. Time—1:10¼.

1—Indian Fairy, Bromley & Co.'s ch. f., by Iroquois-Fairy, 111 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Slack)
2—Red Path, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 109, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Runaway Girl, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 113, 20 to 1.....(Spencer)

Killashandra, 113, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) Brigadier, 109, 7 to 2, (Jenkins;) Modrine, 117, 6 to 1, (Bullman;) Windermere, 112, 3 to 1, (O'Connor;) Hammock, 119, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) John Fritz, 109, 60 to 1, (Dupee;) Mr. Jersey, 122, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Mayor Gilroy, 109, 20 to 1, (Odom;)

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

Play Commences with Yale, Princeton, and Harvard Represented.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—Play in the intercollegiate lawn tennis tournament was commenced to-day on the courts of the New Haven Lawn Tennis Club.

Three colleges only were represented—Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, three men coming from each university. Harvard looks like a sure winner in both the singles and doubles. Among its entries it has Dwight Davis, the cyclonic player, who during the past Summer won the Longwood tournament and was the runner-up in the National championships at Newport, and as a double team, Davis and Ward, the National doubles champions.

This morning Davis played Alexander of Princeton, and defeated him very easily, allowing him only three games in the two sets. While this match was going on, Ogden, also of Princeton, was making a good stand against Hackett, the ex-Yale champion. In the first set, with five games to two against him, Ogden pulled up to five all, only to lose the set—8 to 6.

This afternoon Ward defeated Hackett in a close and exciting three-set match, which was a continued fight for the net. Marvin gave Allen a scare, but toward the last the Yale champion pulled together and won. Little of Princeton earned a place in the semi-final by defeating Plummer of Yale in a one-sided match. The scores:

Singles.—Preliminary Round—H. H. Hackett, Yale, beat M. Ogden, Princeton, 8—6, 6—2. First Round—J. A. Allen, Yale, beat E. R. Marvin, Harvard, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; D. F. Davis, Harvard, beat F. B. Alexander, Princeton, 6—3, 6—0; H. Ward, Harvard, beat H. H. Hackett, Yale, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4. R. D. Little, Princeton, beat H. A. Plummer, Yale, 6—3, 6—1.

WILL PLAY CANADIAN GOLFERS.

United States Team Selected for International Championship.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association gave out yesterday the names of the golfers who have been selected to represent the United States in the coming international team championship match, to be played on Saturday on the Morris County Club links, at Morristown, N. J. The men are Herbert M. Harriman, amateur champion; Findlay S. Douglas, ex-champion; Walter J. Travis, Quincy Shaw, Jr., of Boston; Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, F. W. Menzies, H. B. Hollins, Jr., the Cutler School lad; Henry P. Toler, J. G. Thorp of Boston, and G. G. Hubbard of Harvard. Secretary Kerr has not yet received the names of the Canadian team, but the men will arrive in the city Thursday or Friday. They will be the guests of the Morristown Club members on Friday night.

Entries for the women's championship, which will begin next Tuesday at Philadelphia and continue through Saturday, closed last night, and the names will be announced to-day from the Secretary's office.

WOMEN'S TOURNEY AT LENOX.

Fourteen Players Hand in Scores, Eight of Them Qualifying.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 3.—The women's tournament for a silver cup given by David W. Bishop, Jr., began at the golf links today. Fourteen players handed in scores, the first eight qualifying. There was a large attendance of the cottagers, and great interest in the match. To-morrow will be taken up with match play, which will be continued until Friday, when the finals will take place. These are the best eight scores:

	Score. Out.	In.	H'd'p.	Net.
Mrs. Carlos De Heredia	66	67	24	109
Miss Mosle	56	67	14	109
Anna Lapsley	58	54	scratch	112
Charlotte Stillman	56	58	scratch	114
Miss M. Stokes	62	62	9	115
Mrs. L. H. Lapham	63	61	10	115
Cornelia R. Barnes	62	57	1	118
Miss C. Parsons	66	63	12	117

To-morrow Mrs. De Heredia plays against Miss M. Stokes, Cornelia Barnes against Miss Mosle, Anna Lapsley against Mrs. Lapham, and Miss Stillman against Miss Parsons.

CHILD HELD FOR VANDALISM.

Charged with Overturning Cemetery Monuments at West Bangor.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Some miscreant entered the cemetery at West Bangor the other day and overturned nearly all the monuments and headstones that could be moved easily from their foundations.

Many headstones were broken and the graveyard has the appearance of one visited by a tornado.

Amelia Primonty, fourteen years old, is charged with the crime, and has been held for trial.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.07 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@72½c; No. 2 red, 73¾@74c; No. 2 corn, 31⅝@32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32@32¼c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25½c; No. 2 Rye, 58@58¼c; No. 2 barley, 37@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; Northwestern, $1.15; prime timothy seed, $2.20@$2.25; mess pork, per barrel, $6@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50 @$5.60; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, $6@$8.25.

COTTON.—Cotton continues to show leading activity in a speculative way. The pendulations of prices were almost as frequent and extensive in yesterday's market as recorded Monday. At the start sentiment favored a decline, inasmuch as the cable news depicted pronounced weakness in the English market, latter said to have resulted from reports that war had at last been declared between England and the Transvaal. Our market responded at the opening with a drop of 6 to 12 points. The decline uncovered numerous limited buying orders, however, and a full-fledged movement soon supplanted the initial weakness. Prices jumped to a level a point or so in advance of the close of last night, and for a few moments things looked as if bulls would again gain complete possession and pursue the same aggressive tactics which proved so successful during the past two weeks. The close was steady, with prices net 8 to 10 points lower. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted) was reported unchanged to ¼c off as follows: Mobile, 6¾c; Savannah, 6¾c, ¼c higher; Charleston, 6¾c, ¼c higher; Wilmington, 6¾c, ⅛c higher; Norfolk, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7¼c; Memphis, 7c, ¼c higher; Augusta, 7@7 1-16c, partly 1-16c higher; St. Louis, 7c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	6.86	6.96	6.85	6.87@6.89
November	7.03	7.04	6.86	6.73@6.95
December	6.99	7.10	6.95	7.03@
January	7.06	7.18	6.97	7.08@7.09
February	7.12	7.12	7.03	7.12@7.13
March	7.17	7.25	7.07	7.16@7.17
April	7.27	7.27	7.12	7.18@7.20
May	7.24	7.31	7.13	7.21@7.22
June	7.26	7.27	7.17	7.22@7.24
July	7.28	7.34	7.17	7.24@7.25
August	7.35	7.35	7.19	7.24@7.25

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Spot cotton firm; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales: receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; middling upland, 3 31-32d; futures opened irregular at 5-64d advance and closed weak and unsettled at 2½@2⅝-64d decline. December-January, 3.50½b; January-February, 3.50½b; February-March, 3.51s; March-April, 3.51⅛s; April-May, 3.52s; May-June, 3.52⅛d; June-July, 3.52¼b; July-August, 3.53s; August-September, 3.52b; October, 3.53¼s; October-November, 3.53s; November-December, 3.51½s. Manchester—Yarns and cloths, the higher price asked checks business.

WOOL.—LONDON, Oct. 3.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 10,743 bales. The tone was steady, with prices ruling at the late decline. Medium coarse stock was rather easier. The recent slackening in the demand is attributed to manufacturers having filled their requirements, the prospect of dearer money is causing many merchants and speculators to suspend operations for the time being. Scoured merinos were taken chiefly by the home trade. Many bales of medium New South Wales and Queensland were withdrawn. Locks and pieces were easily disposed of at a very small decline. Greasy merinos sold steadily to French and German buyers. Cross-breds were in large supply, and as the quality was fine, competition was spirited. Medium greasy was irregular, owing to the withdrawal of American support. Coarse stock was taken, principally by the home trade at prices on a level with yesterday's decline. Slipes were largely withdrawn. Following are the sales: New South Wales, 1,700 bales; scoured, 8½d@2s 1d; greasy, 5¾@10d. Queensland, 2,900 bales; scoured, 1s 2½d@1s 11½d; greasy, 8½@1s 1d. Victoria, 1,900 bales; scoured, 7¾@2s 1½d; greasy, 5½d@1s 3d. South Australia, 100 bales; greasy, 8d. Tasmania, 100 bales; greasy, 9d@1s 2d. New Zealand, 3,900 bales; scoured, 6¼d@2s 3d; greasy, 5d@1s 11½d.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The wool market was strong and 1½c per pound higher in sympathy with foreign wool, but buyers held off. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX, and above, 32@33½c; X, 30@32c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 30@31c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, &c.—Fine or X, or XX, 25@26c; medium, 30@31c; coarse, 30@31c. Washed combing and delaine, fine washed delaine, X and XX, 34@35c; medium washed combing and delaine, 34@35c; coarse washed combing and delaine, 31@32c; Canada washed combing and delaine, 30@31c; tub washed, medium, 32@33c; coarse, 30@31c; unwashed combing and delaine, medium unwashed combing and delaine, 24@25c; coarse unwashed combing and delaine, 23@24c; bright unwashed clothing, fine or X and XX, 23@24c; medium, 22½@24c; coarse, 22½@23½c; dark, earthy, unwashed clothing, fine, 15@16c; medium, 17@18c; coarse, 18@19c. Montana—Fine, 16@19c; medium, 20@24c; coarse, 18@20c. Territorial—Fine, 15@19c; medium, 15@20c; coarse, 14@18c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	.78⅝	79 1-16	78 5-16	78½
May	.81¾	82 1-16	81 5-16	81½
Corn—				
December	.37¾	37¾	37⅜	37½
May	.37	37¾	37	37⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	.74⅝	74¾	73¾	74
May	.77⅝	77 13-16	76 13-16	77
Corn—				
October	.31¼	31½	30¾	30¾
December	.30⅝	30 11-16	30½	30¾
May	.31⅞	32	31 5-16	31⅝
Oats—				
October	.23½	23 7-16	23½	23½
December	.24 7-16	24 13-16	24⅜	24½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market opened easy, with the first business showing a decline of ¼c, as sables were not satisfactory in view of the firmness developed here yesterday. Later, however, the market rallied a little and recovered the loss on renewed warlike talk and claims of export interest. Again the market turned weak as Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,564,000 bushels in the available supply for the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains. The market soon developed positive weakness, and from the highest price of the forenoon to the lowest price of the afternoon showed a decline of ⅞c, with the market finally easy at a net loss of ½c. A fair business in futures was consummated, sales for the day amounting to over 3,000,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3.—Close: Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, October, 80½c; December, 70@70¼c; May, 73c; old October, 71c. On track, No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 71¼c; October, 71¼c; December, 71¼@71⅝c; May, 74⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 3 Spring, 65¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.—MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 3.—Wheat—No. 2 Northern, 71@71½c. Rye—No. 1, 59c. Barley—No. 2, 45¼@46c; sample, 38@43½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40¾c elevator, 41c delivered, and 41c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed, 29@30¼c; track white, 29½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western 66½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 66c, spot; State rye, 61@62c, cost, insurance, freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@54c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—57@58c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.70. Corn Meal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 77@79c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, spot, $16.25; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17.50; latter white; fine, $15@$15.25; middlings, $14@$16; city feed, $15.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.25, bulk; oil meal, $27.

FLOUR AND MEAL—MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3.—Flour—First patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clear, $2.65@$2.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $9.25@$9.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $6.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $13@$16. BEEF HAMS—$24@$25. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS —Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams, 9¾ @10¼c; Western greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P. 9¾c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5⅜c. LARD—$5.90; city lard, $5.90; refined—Continent, 6c; American, $6.00; Continent, $6.20; Brazil kegs, $7.75; compound city, 5@5½c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Closing: Beef, strong; extra Indian mess, 70s; prime mess, 65s. Pork, prime mess, Western, 52s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 50s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 16 to 24 lb, strong, 35s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 28s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 30s. Lard, prime Western, in tierces, 29s; American refined, in pails, 30s 9d. Butter, finest United States, 98s; good, 73s. Cheese, American finest, white, 54s 6d; American finest, colored, 56s. Tallow, prime city, 28s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, November-April, 16s 6d. Turpentine, spirits, 38s. Resin, common, 4s. Petroleum, refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 28s.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase of Apartment House Site on Upper Lexington Avenue—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Adelson & Slone have bought, through Henry S. Hewson, 1,465 Lexington Avenue, which, together with adjoining property recently purchased, gives the buyers a plot 56 by 95. A seven-story apartment house will be erected on the site.

Jackson & Stern have bought, through Bleiman & Co., the two three-story dwellings 310 and 312 East Nineteenth Street, 41.8 by 92. The same firm has also bought the four-story flat 2,149 Second Avenue, 25 by 80, and has sold to Nicholas Mangiere the five-story tenement, with four-story building at the rear, 19 Spring Street.

The store in the Astor estate's building at 25 and 27 West Twenty-sixth Street has been leased, through William M. Ryan, to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for a term of years.

Martin Walter has sold to C. L. Gwyers a two-story frame dwelling on the west side of Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

118, 120, and 122 West Sixty-first Street, each 20 by 100.5, three four-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John H. Hudson, as trustee.....$60,600

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

61 West Ninety-first Street, 20 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Joseph B. Friedlander... 21,162

By William M. Ryan.

605 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 93, three-story brick and frame tenement on rear of lot; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Anna J. Maguire..... 4,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, Webster Avenue, east side, 525 feet south of Scribner Street, 50 by 72.10 by 50 by 73.6; vacant. Due on judgment, $1,385.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehmann, referee, Jackson Avenue, west side, 400 feet north of Columbia Avenue, 30.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,011.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 212 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 167 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 23 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $11,027.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Adams, referee, 504 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 18.9 by 95, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $16,466.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, 1,539 Madison Avenue, east side, 67.7 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,146.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 656 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, for a one-story frame shed and a two-story frame stable, 25 by 45 and 12 by 55; Thomas Ready of 833 Melrose Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $800.

No. 120 Elizabeth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25.5 by 88.9 and 88; Edward R. Poerschke of 55 St. Mark's Place, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $48,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Walnut Avenue, for a one-story frame building in stone yard, 22 by 100; Gottfried Ottinger of 1,944 Clinton Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 80 Goerck Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Louis Sroka of 258 Delancey Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $2,500.

Wales Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, to a two-story brick factory; Edward Robitzek of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Cauldwell Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

West Farms Road, south side, 25 feet west of St. Lawrence Avenue, to a frame Summer house; Sophia Hegeman, premises, owner; Charles Knauf, architect; cost, $100.

No. 310 Mott Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; David Rousseau, premises, owner; cost, $500.

Nos. 315 and 317 Broome Street, to two six-story brick tenements, with stores; William Schmidt of 30 St. Mark's Place, owner; Henry Klein, architect; cost, $500.

West Washington Market, to stands Nos. 39 to 53; city, owner; J. G. Glover of 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, 652, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to the Consolidated Milk Exchange $100

ARTHUR AV, 1,997, 16.8x90; Edwin J. Blauvelt to Henry C. L. Peetch..... 3,750

BARKER AV, w s, 50 ft n of Elizabeth st, 50x100; Jeannette Kingston to Agnes E. Kingston 500

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 259.10 ft n of 145th St, 24.11x100; David L. Osborne to William R. Heaton..... 1

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Christopher St, 40x78.11x irregular; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Charles L. Adrian 45,000

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 284.9 ft n of 145th St, 204.11 ft to the centre of 147th St, if extended, x100; Victor G. Smythe to William H. Heaton..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 229.10 ft n of 145th St, 259.10x100; William H. Heaton to Jacob D. Butler..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 229.10 ft n of 145th St, 50x100; Marguerite A. Peffer to William H. Heaton..... 1

FAIRMOUNT AV, s w s, Lot 1, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 163x157x142x160; Lue B. Prentiss and others, by attorney, to Rowland W. Thomas and another 8,750

FREEMAN ST, s s, 155.6 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x88.2x20x66.3; William H. Wright et al. to Mary Judge.....

GOERCK ST, e s, Lot 126, map of M. Willets, 25x100; Franz Kahlenberg to Morris Wallowitz..... 1

JEROME AV, w s, 242.11 ft s of High Bridge Road, 19.5x100; William P. Holding to Sarah C. Tuthill..... 1

LOTS 368 to 374, map of Section A, Vyse Estate; Charlotte C. Rice to Nellie Rice. 1

MADISON ST, 362, 20x94.5x20x94.4; Michael Fay and another to Harris Laitin 19,400

NORFOLK ST, 22, e s, 25.3x75; Karl M. Wallack and Sarah Cohn..... 100

PARK AV, 1,205, 16x66, Margaretha Hoffmann to Lucy A. Murphy..... 100

RYER AV, e s, 307.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.8x25x98.6; Joseph Whiteside to Stephen, Jr., and Joe C. McCormick.... 1

PART OF LOT 12, map of Woodstock; Eliza Nolan to Louis M. Ebling 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Emma Reyerson to Charles L. Ritzmann..... 1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 135.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Charles Crowley 2,950

ST. RAYMOND AV, n s, Lots 73 and 74, Map of the P. Rose, St. Raymond Park, 40x100; Hudson F. Rose to Adolphus L. Rake 1

THOMPSON ST, w s, 93.9 ft s of Spring St, 18.9x irregular; Joseph Goldman to Maurizio Delfina 8,500

UNION AV, 595, w s, 145 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; William Wainwright and wife to Anna C. Schmidt..... 100

WESTCHESTER RAILROAD ST, s w s, equi distant between Passage and Robbins Avs, 25x50; Jeannette Kingston to Agnes E. Kingston..... 1,500

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 144th St, 25x90.8; Henry Kruse and wife to Hermann G. Egers and another 1

1ST AV, s s, Lot 107, map of new Village of Jerome, 25x125; John Berrian to James A. Bills 200

5TH AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x91; Sophie Rothschild to Simon Hoffmann... 100

5TH AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 119th St, 50x91; Sophie Rothschild to Elkan Kahn.... 100

8TH AV, w s, 71.4 ft s w of Jane St, 20x85.1x20.9x29.3; Charles Mezger to Maria S. Simpson..... 1

4TH ST, s e s, 240 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; 4th St. s e s, 180 ft n e of Union Av, 60x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Henry Keilers..... 10

7TH ST, s s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 25x90.10; Nathan Langschur to Henrietta Langschur..... 1

10TH ST, 367 and 369 East, 40x94.9; Berry B. Simons and another to Jacob Sommer 1

10TH ST, 327 East, 25x94.8; Bernhard Klingenstein and wife to Jeannette Weil. 1

15TH ST, s s, 105.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103; Sophia Becker to Henrietta Vogel. 1

25TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 23x irregular; Margaret C. and Ricardo Costales to Daniel F. Quinn quit claim..... 2,500

27TH ST, s s, 118.8 ft w of 8th Av, 18.8x74.8; Catherine Hickey to P. A. Gallagher..... 12,250

33D ST, 330 and 332 West, 40x98.9; John J. Donahar to Frederick W. Meyer..... 1

33TH ST, n s, 584 ft w of 6th Av, 22x98.9; Lucie J. Huiuq to George F. Pier per and another..... 1

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 14.3x98.9; Eugene J. Flood to Catherine Flood 12,000

60TH ST, 231 West, 25x100.5; James Machell to Joseph Alexander..... 1

68TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 20.6x100.5; Elizabeth B. Schley to Eric B. Dahlgren..... 150,000

90TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; George Schreiner and others to Charles F. Roessle 100

91ST ST, s s, 113.4 ft e of Madison Av, 12.10x100.8; Mary Canis to Betty Greene. 16,250

94TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; Jane Scott to Globe Realty Company..... 100

120TH ST, 112 West, 20x100; Augusta Haeuser to Isabella M. Embury..... 31,000

128TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Mary Marren to Anna M. Gaffney..... 1

130TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11; Isaac G. Millspaugh to Emma Millspaugh and others, quit claim, 1-6 part 1,100

130TH ST, 244 West, 18.9x99.11; Louis Hannemann to Henrietta Stiehl..... 10,675

135TH ST, 814 East, 25x100; Margaretha Metzmeier to Joseph and Babette Peter. 1

153D ST, s s, 92 ft w of Elton Av, 26.3x100; Henry Muhlker and wife to William H. Muhlker 1

158TH ST, n s s, 250 ft n w of Elton Av, 25x100; Conrad Schaefer to John Moser and another..... 7,000

163D ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 19.5x100x21.11x100; Joseph Peter to Margaretha Metzmeier..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CONRADES, Ernst, to Jacob Matthes; 2d Av, 1,481, n w corner of 77th St, 3 years. 1,704

EGAN, Stephen J., to Alfred A. Jackson, St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 141st St, 5 years..... $600 to $720

KATZMAN, John, and others to Saul Krauman; Madison St, 204, s e corner of Rutgers St, 3 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Rose D. Futzel; 539 Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 14,000

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman; 591 Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 14,000

ADRIAN, Charles L., to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c.; Bleecker St, s w corner of Christopher St, 3 years..... 20,000

BOHNET, Frederick P., to George H. Huber; 113th St, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 500

BOHNET, Frederick P., to George H. Huber; 113th St, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 1 month 300

BRUNINGS, Julius, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 256 3d Av, 5 years.. 10,000

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to William T. Hookey; 123d St, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, secures materials, demand..... 5,000

CANNON, Mary A., to George H. Toop, trustee; 153d St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 5,830

CANNON, Mary A., to Henry A. Bogert, trustee; 153d St, s s, 550 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 21,000

CANNON, Mary A., to William B. Rogers; 153d St, s s, 550 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 2,273

CLARK, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; 123d St, s s, 381.8 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 1 year 1,000

COHN, Sarah, to Georgiana C. Stone; 22 Norfolk St, 5 years 25,000

CREAR, David, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 53 and 55 West 105th St, 5 years. 35,000

CROWLEY, Charles, to Charles Knauf; Lot 37, map of Mapes estate, installments..... $400

DAMRAU, Henry, to George Ehret; 2,639 8th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,800

DEFINA, Maurizio, to Joseph Goldman; Thompson St, w s, 93.9 ft s of Spring St, 5 years 5,000

DONGAN, Herbert, and Garret M. Taylor to George F. Moore; 83d St, s s, 104 ft w of Boulevard, due 5,000

EMBURY, Isabella M., to Augusta Haeuser; 112 West 120th St, 3 years..... 15,500

EMBURY, Isabella M., to Susan E. Blodgett; 112 West 120th St, 5½ year..... 9,000

FABEL, Christopher, to John P. Pape and wife; Lot 8, map of portion of Hunt estate, 3 years 2,000

FAY, Michael, and another to William D. Manning; Rutgers St, n e corner of Henry St, installments 10,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to William D. Manning; Rutgers St, n s, Lot 706, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 10 years 50,000

GLEASON, Amelia A., to A. Gertrude Cutter; 58th St, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 25,000

GORDON, Jennie, to Fannie Friedland; 254 Madison St, 3 years 21,000

GRANVILLE, Thomas J., individually and as administrator, and another to John and Matthias Haffen; Robbins Av, e s, Lot 162, map of Wilton, Port Morris, 1 year 800

GREENE, Betty, to Mary Cains; 91st St, s s, 113.4 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years.. 11,000

GREENWOOD, Sarah B., and another to Cornelia D. Stevens; 241 and 243 West Broadway, 1 year..... 6,000

GROESBECK, Edith, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 311 West 80th St, 5 years 10,000

HALL, Charles B., to Elizabeth Gifford; 168th St, n s, 25 ft w of Tinton Av, 3 years 3,500

HOWLEY, Annie T., to George H. McGuire; plot beginning at line between Lots 96 and 97, map of Fairmount, and 116 ft w of Crotona Av, 3 years..... 2,300

IMMIEL, John, to Agnes J. McLatchie; Lot 42, map of Section A, Vyse estate..... 1,000

KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 85th St, s s, 450 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.. 85,000

KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 85th St, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.. 85,000

KLOPPER, Louis, to Harlem Savings Bank; Vanderbilt Av, n w corner of 175th St, 1 year..... 3,000

KUGELMAN, Mary G., to Anna Boeltner; 132d St, n s, 160 ft n w of 5th Av, 5 years 5,000

LAITIN, Harris, to Michael Fay and another; 362 Madison St, 2 years..... 900

LANGSCHUR, Henrietta, to Isaac Langschur; 7th St, s w s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, new line, 1 year..... 2,000

LUDWIG, Bernhard J., to Laura D. Beach; 13th St, n s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, 1 year..... 8,500

MACY, Theodore E., and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Macy Place, s s, 208.10 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 4,000

MACY, Theodore E., and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Macy Place, s s, 158.10 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 4,000

MACY, Theodore E., and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Macy Place, s s, 108.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 1½ years 4,000

MACY, Theodore E., and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Macy Place, s s, 183.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 4,000

MACY, Theodore E., and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Macy Place, s s, 133.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 4,000

THOMAS, Rowland W., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 1, map of Fairmount, 3 years..... 6,000

VAN RIPER, William G., to John H. Storer; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 117th St, ½ year..... 15,000

VAN RIPER, William G., to John H. Storer; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 118th St, ½ year..... 10,000

WALLACE, James G., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 21 ft s of 27th St, 3 years..... 130,000

WALLOWITZ, Morris, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Lot 12, map of Marinus Willetts, e s of Goerck St, ¼ year 3,000

WALLOWITZ, Morris, and another to Fanny Wallowitz; Lot 12, map of Marinus Willetts, e s of Goerck St, ¼ year... 1,000

WALLOWITZ, Morris, and Louis Sroka to Franz Kahlenberg; Goerck St, e s, Lot 126, map of Marinus Willets, ¼ year.... 4,000

WASELEWSKI, Fridrich, to Marx Wintjen; part of Lot 601, map of the Village of Westfield, 3 years..... 1,800

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Abram Lakritz, trustee; Water St, s w corner of Jackson St, demand 14,000

WEIL, Jeanette, to Bernhard Klingenstein; 327 East 10th St, installments.... 2,000

WOLKENBERG, Bertha and Joseph, to William H. Haldane; 100 Columbia St, 5 years..... 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADEMA, Thomas, to Louis Gordon and others 3,850

ADELSON, Thomas, and another to American Mortgae Company $12,127

BAGGOTT, Atmore L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 40,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Frank P. Smith.. 3,500

COHN, Sigmund, to Louise H. Vosbrinck. 2,000

KRASER, Mary, to Mary Deunerlein...., Nom.

LOW, John H., to John Forsyth..... 50,000

POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company.. 46,000

SMITH, Mary, to Harry H. Meeks..... 900

THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION to George W. Grote, assigns three mortgages 40,464

THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS to Joseph P. Grace 55,000

WIESLER, Andrew, to Konrad Muller... 600

WOOD, William G., and another, executors, &c., to John Wood, executor, &c.. 6,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CANNON ST, 86; Kalmon Schechter and others against Max Krakower and Jacob Goell, owners and contractors..... 105

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Badanes & Lehrer against Farrell & Aigle, owners and contractors; Petty, Soulard & Walker, contractors 180

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x—; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; James H. Dudley against Abraham Farber, owner and contractor.. 300

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 93d St, 65x90; William E. Henshall against Horace H. Esselstyn, as contractor..... 28

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, 100x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Matthew F. Riley, owner and contractor. 91

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 100x100; William E. Pruden against George Brown, owner and contractor..... 314

10TH ST, 105 and 107 East; William Scroggy against John Levy, owner; Andrew Brose, contractor; Patrick Sharkey and Charles Leddy, sub-contractors..... 270

38TH ST, 441 West; Herman Hafers against Martin Goerll, owner; Frank Hoyle & Sons, contractors..... 155

40TH ST, 225 and 227 East; Frank S. Grob against William Lane, owner; J. H. Mack, contractor..... 189

57TH ST, 408 West; John Bringman against Alonzo Ainsworth, owner and contractor 14

98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; Domenico Vitello against Joseph W. Kierst, owner and contractor..... 419

112TH ST, n s, 263.9 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Bertha M. Hahn against Max Vogel, owner and contractor; Louis E. Verhees, contractor 33

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100; Bartholomew J. Rice against William McCracken, William S. Dagnall, and Arthur J. Foster, owners and contractors 85

160TH ST, n s, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Schmatz & Massoth against Rudolph Newschaffer, owner and contractor. 281

162D ST, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Badanes & Lehrer against Henry Muller, owner and contractor; Petty, Soulard & Walker, contractors..... 180

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, —x—; Thomas T. Boucher, on Ableman & Rosenbaum to the Pelham Elevating Company 304

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 167; Esther Phillips against William L. Caven, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

AVENUE C, w s, 19 ft s of 12th St, 19.6x67; Mary E. Richards and another, executrix, &c., against Catharine McMullen and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

CHERRY ST, 324, rear; Department of Buildings against Mary L. Cassidy, administratrix, &c., and others, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

CHERRY ST, 149, 153 to 155, and 156; Selina G. Dargon against Edward McArdle and others, (dower, &c.;) attorney, J. R. Smith.

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Badanes & Lehrer against Farrell & Aigle, owners and contractors; Petty, Soulard & Walker, contractors .....

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x—; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; James H. Dudley against Abraham Farber, owner and contractor..

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 93d St, 65x90; William E. Henshall against Horace H. Esselstyn, as contractor.....

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, 100x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Matthew F. Riley, owner and contractor.

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 100x100; William E. Pruden against George Brown, owner and contractor.....

10TH ST, 105 and 107 East; William Scroggy against John Levy, owner; Andrew Brose, contractor; Patrick Sharkey and Charles Leddy, sub-contractors.....

38TH ST, 441 West; Herman Hafers against Martin Goerll, owner; Frank Hoyle & Sons, contractors.....

40TH ST, 225 and 227 East; Frank S. Grob against William Lane, owner; J. H. Mack, contractor.....

57TH ST, 408 West; John Bringman against Alonzo Ainsworth, owner and contractor .....

98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; Domenico Vitello against Joseph W. Kierst, owner and contractor.....

112TH ST, n s, 263.9 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Bertha M. Hahn against Max Vogel, owner and contractor; Louis E. Verhees, contractor .....

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100; Bartholomew J. Rice against William McCracken, William S. Dagnall, and Arthur J. Foster, owners and contractors .....

160TH ST, n s, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Schmatz & Massoth against Rudolph Newschaffer, owner and contractor.

162D ST, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Badanes & Lehrer against Henry Muller, owner and contractor; Petty, Soulard & Walker, contractors.....

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, —x—; Thomas T. Boucher, on Ableman & Rosenbaum to the Pelham Elevating Company .....

Hunter Accidentally Shot to Death.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Edward W. Rindge, proprietor of the "Four Mile House," on the shores of Owasco Lake, was accidentally shot this afternoon and died forty-five minutes after receiving the wound. Rindge was one of a party of three hunting in the northern part of this county. One of the hunters picked up a comrade's gun by mistake, and accidentally discharged it, the contents entering Rindge's groin.

May Be the Bones of a Murder Victim.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 3.—In the Morgue here are the bones of a man which were found yesterday at West Caldwell, near this city. The authorities are convinced that the bones are those of Nicholas W. Dobbins, a farm hand, who disappeared Feb. 28, 1898. It is supposed that he was murdered.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—GIUSEPPE ABBIATI, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Giuseppe Abbiati, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 3d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated October 3, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX ABRAMSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Abramson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 3d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated Oct. 3d, 1899.

NO. 1,336.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALBERT H. LESZYNSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert H. Leszynsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 3d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 4th, 1899.

NO. 1,222—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MEYER RODSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Rodstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10:30 A.M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 4th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID MARX, SAMUEL SCHWEIZER, and JOHN RETZLAFF, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,530.

To the creditors of David Marx, Samuel Schweizer, and John Retzlaff, doing business under the firm name of David Marx & Co., in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said David Marx, Samuel Schweizer, and John Retzlaff were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 3, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN M. VAN SCHAICK, SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK, Executors.

JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1awdmW

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
New and
Beautiful Houses,
NOS. 619 TO 627
WEST 113TH ST.
Overlooking Riverside Drive.
BUILT BY DAY'S WORK IN THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND ATTRACTIVE MANNER.
ALWAYS OPEN.
Descriptive pamphlet mailed by
S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d Street and 55 Liberty Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.
GRAND CLEARING UP AUCTION SALE AT
KENSICO,
by order of the NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY.
Balance of the Choice Building Lots to the Highest Bidder Without Reserve.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1899.
This Beautiful Property is Located on the Harlem Railroad, RIGHT AT KENSICO STATION,
40 Minutes from the Grand Central Station.
Hundreds of lots have been sold in the vicinity. Many houses have been erected. Schools, churches, city water, &c., are on the property.
SPECIAL FREE EXCURSION TRAIN
will leave the Grand Central Station, Harlem Division, at 1:30 P. M.; 125th Street and 138th Street 5 minutes later.
Free Lunch Will Be Served on the Premises.
For passes and further information call or write
WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer, 149 Broadway, or
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 271 Broadway, N. Y.
Terms of Sale—10% down, balance on Easy weekly payments. Discount for cash.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11th, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
ABSOLUTE SALE
of this desirable and substantially built dwelling
No. 120 West 79th St.,
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.,
4-story brick-and-stone basement and cellar; size 22 ft. x 80 ft.; lot 102 ft. 2 in.; finished in hard wood; dining room and butler's pantry extension; tiled bathroom; new plumbing; in perfect order. Mirrors, fixtures, &c. Mortgage, $30,000 at 4½%.
Caretaker on premises.
Maps and further particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneer, 10 Wall Street and No. 1 Madison Avenue. (7407)

REAL ESTATE.
Looking For a Home?
Then Visit
GRANTWOOD.
270 feet above the Hudson River, opposite Grant's Tomb.
All Impovements—
Including electric lights, macadam streets, water, sewers, fine shade trees, etc.
Excellent Transportation
Facilities—20 minutes to 42d Street ferry, by North Hudson trolley; 15 minutes to 125th Street, N. Y., via Bergen trolley and ferry.
Terms
that are equitable.
Homes
that will suit.
Visit Property Sunday, or Call on or Address
Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., Agents,
St. James B'l'ding, 1133 B'way, N. Y.
Send for illustrated booklet, "Picturesque Grantwood."

Insure Your Title.
Don't carry the risk yourself.
Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane,
Title Insurance is based on examination of title by lawyers. That company is the best and strongest which commands the best legal talent.
Examining counsel and Law Department and Committee of Counsel of the Lawyers' Company pass on titles it insures.
Losses for twelve years, $18,783.13.

DRY GOODS.
VIOLETTE ERQUISIA LIBERT, DOUBLE OR single, is more pleasant and stronger than a bunch of violets. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' and PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
BY ORDER OF
George R. Read and Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Esqrs., Executors of the
ESTATE of JOHN R. DOWNEY, Deceased,
the 5-story double brick apartment house, with plot of land,
No. 358 West 51st St.
—ALSO—
2 five-story brick tenements, with lots,
Nos. 316 & 318 E. 44th St.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

S. GOLDSTICK R, Auctioneer
SALE
BY ORDER OF
EXECUTORS
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF
Henry Schubart, Deceased.
SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER will sell on TUESDAY, OCT. 17TH, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway,
The Choice and Valuable Block
FRONTING ON
125TH AND 126TH STREETS,
and West Side of 7th Ave.,
199.10x125.
Containing 10 lots (in one parcel.)
75 per cent. may remain as bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. for one year.
For maps and further particulars apply to Auctioneer, 155 Broadway, or MESSRS. WILSON & WALLIS, 48 Wall St., Attorneys for Executors.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
NEW THREE-STORY Modern Stone Houses
$11,500
CLARKSON ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
OVERLOOKING MELROSE PARK.
This Beautiful Outlook Unsurpassed by Any Location in City.
Convenient to several lines of trolleys and the elevated road; two blocks from Prospect Park. Houses, swell and octagon fronts, with box stoops are finished throughout with all the latest known improvements. Hardwood trim, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms, hardwood mantels, foyer hall, with beamed ceiling, or saloon parlors. My aim is to please the most artistic.
For further information apply to
W. A. A. BROWN, OWNER.
New York office, 149 Broadway, Room 1,220.
New York office, 1,554 Broadway.
Brooklyn office, cor. Flatbush Av. & Midwood St.
Open Sundays all day. Evenings until 9.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

2 & 3 STORY MODERN STONE HOUSES
Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, the Lefferts estate, where the land is high and dry; fine shaded streets; surroundings the choicest; neighborhood restricted; two short blocks to the entrance of Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; also connecting line to all parts of the city and ferries.
Houses, 12 rooms, bath, halls, pantries, and closets. Fronts of different colored stone in circular, octagon, and square; box stoops. Interiors finished in hardwoods; saloon parlors or foyer halls, heavy beamed ceilings, hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathrooms, electric calls, large closets, and all the latest improvements. Houses must be seen to be appreciated.
For further information apply to
W. A. A. BROWN, OWNER.
New York office, 149 Broadway, Room 1,220.
New York office, 1554 Broadway.
Brooklyn Office, Cor. Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.
Open Sundays all day. Evenings until 9.
Send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.
MUNICH—Hotel Bayerischer Hof.
1st-class House. Reconstructed entirely, with handsome Winter Garden.

B

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

PULLMAN
will sell at 225 within three weeks. WATCH IT. My terms for information, $10 weekly, $30 monthly.
WHEDON & CO.,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE.
Stockholders in the NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY and holders of Certificates of deposit of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK issued therefor, are hereby notified that the time for surrendering their Certificates to the said Trust Company, paying the assessment of $2.50 per share and the distribution of Common and Preferred stock of the American Linseed Company in accordance with the Circular letter of the undersigned has been extended to October 31st, 1899.
Certificates must be assigned in blank.
W. W. GURLEY, General Counsel.
T. G. McCULLOH, Treasurer.
A. RUGG, Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

A GENTLEMAN WITH $25,000 TO $50 000 AND an acquaintance in financial circles, can become interested in a business that will pay him at least $50 000 a year, and where his capital will at all times be under his own control.
CAPITAL, Box 203 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY

ISSUE OF $10,000,000

5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD DEBENTURES

IN BONDS OF $1,000 EACH

Dated September 1, 1899 **Due September 1, 1919**

but redeemable at the rate of $250,000 per annum at 105

Principal and Interest are payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness. The Interest is payable in New York September 1st and March 1st, and the Principal may be registered.

REGISTRAR AND TRUSTEE

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

This Company has been formed to take over the properties and business of forty-four manufacturers of bicycles and bicycle-parts, including most of the best-known concerns in the bicycle business, and comprising about **60 per cent.** of all the bicycle manufacturers of the United States and Canada.

Appraisals of the real estate and machinery, made by the American Appraisal Company, of Milwaukee, and of the quick assets, made by W. T. Simpson, Public Accountant, which are on file with the bankers, may be summarized, as follows:

ASSETS

Real Estate and Buildings	$3,997,385.67
Machinery, Tools, Etc.	5,884,624.77
Merchandise, Etc., on hand	7,493,486.46
Accounts and Notes Receivable, and Investments	5,631,715.19
Cash	1,176,532.50
	$24,183,744.59
LIABILITIES	1,893,594.13
NET ASSETS	$22,290,150.46

from which it will be seen that the debentures COULD BE MORE THAN RETIRED BY THE QUICK ASSETS, and leave the real estate, buildings, machinery, and tools intact.

A statement of the business of these concerns, on file with the bankers, shows that they marketed—

during the year 1897		562,100 bicycles
" " 1898		661,232 "
" " 1899	(partly estimated)	841,642 "

the fiscal year of most of the companies ending between July 1st and August 1st.

EARNINGS

The following certificate of EARNINGS is on file with the bankers:

New York, Sept. 16th, 1899.

Messrs. BARING, MAGOUN & CO.:

Gentlemen:

After a careful examination of the accounts of the Factories forming the American Bicycle Company for the past four years, we hereby certify that the **net earnings** of the said Factories, after deducting all charges for Interest on Capital, and Depreciation on Machinery and Plant, have been as follows:

1895	$5,118,957.68
1896	7,763,460.39
1897	3,708,867.28
1898	3,328,884.77

We have also enquired into the Net Earnings of said Factories for the **present fiscal year**, and from these enquiries and the information furnished to us by the Manufacturers themselves, we estimate said **net earnings** at... $3,983,634.32

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed) W. T. SIMPSON, Public Accountant;
Fellow Institute of Accounts, N. Y.
(Signed) RIDDELL & COMMON, Chartered Accountants.

The bankers have also on file a letter from President A. G. SPALDING and GEO. H. DAY (formerly Vice President Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford) in which they estimate an annual saving of **$1,400,000 IN EXPENSES ALONE** from this consolidation.

ORGANIZATION

Messrs. Alexander & Green have supervised the organization of the company and they have written the bankers, stating:

That the American Bicycle Company hasbeen organized as a corporation of the State of New Jersey, and its capital stock and debentures have been authorized and issued under their supervision as counsel;

That in their opinion the American Bicycle Company is organized in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, with an issued capital of $30,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is to be 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $20,000,000 common stock;

That the title to the real estate acquired and to be acquired by the company has been examined by local counsel selected by them, and that the transfer of both real and personal property acquired by the American Bicycle Company has been and is to be made under their direction;

That the company is authorized by law and by consent of its stockholders and by action of its Directors to make an issue at the present time of $10,000,000 par value of debentures, and that these debentures when issued will be a valid, subsisting and enforcible obligation of the American Bicycle Company, according to their terms.

The terms of the debenture provide that in case the American Bicycle Company shall at any time hereafter execute any mortgage upon its property or franchise, to secure the payment of any bonds or debentures hereafter issued, the holders of these debentures shall be given the option of either exchanging their debentures for an equal amount, at par, of the bonds secured by said mortgage, or of declaring their debentures forthwith due, and receiving payment for same at 105 and accrued interest.

OFFICERS

A. G. SPALDING, President.

COL. GEO. H. POPE, Vice-President. A. L. GARFORD, Treasurer.
J. E. BROMLEY, 2d Vice-President. C. W. DICKERSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. G. SPALDING of Sea Bright, N. J.
Col. A. A. POPE of Boston.
R. PHILIP GORMULLY of Chicago.
R. L. COLEMAN of New York.
E. C. STEARNS of Syracuse.
J. W. KISER of Chicago.
C. L. AMES of Chicago.
H. A. LOZIER of Cleveland.
WILLIAM BARBOUR, of New York.
R. S. CRAWFORD of Hagerstown, Md.
A. FEATHERSTONE of Chicago.
GEO. W. YOUNG of U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., New York.
GARDINER M. LANE of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.
GEO. F. CRANE of Baring, Magoun & Co., New York.

Application will be made to list these debentures upon the New York Stock Exchange. The form of the debentures can be seen at the office of the bankers and copies of the prospectus may be had upon application.

$3,700,000 of the Debentures having been sold, the undersigned offer the balance for public subscription at

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1899.

Payable as follows:
10 PER CENT. UPON APPLICATION
25 PER CENT. UPON ALLOTMENT
65 PER CENT. AND INTEREST ON OCTOBER 26TH. 1899

Subscription Books

will be opened on Thursday, October 5th, at ten o'clock, and closed on or before Friday, October 6th, at three o'clock.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription, or to allot a smaller amount than applied for, and to close the subscription books before the time above stated.

Negotiable scrip receipts will be issued pending the delivery of the definitive debentures.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street.

NEW YORK, September 29th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY

38 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital, = $1,000,000
Surplus, = $1,500,000

Continuing the Business of the Late firm of
Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

President . . . . . LEVI P. MORTON.
Vice-President . . . . E. J. BERWIND.
Second Vice-President . J. K. CORBIERE.
Secretary . . . . . W. R. CROSS.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
GEORGE F. BAKER,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
HENRY M. FLAGLER,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOS. C. HENDRIX,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
JOSEPH LAROCQUE,
D. O. MILLS,
LEVI P. MORTON,
R. A. McCURDY,
W. G. OAKMAN,
JOHN SLOANE,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
A. WOLFF.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To all Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898:

Notice is hereby given that, **ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 20, 1899,** holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company dated December 15, 1898, may receive the new securities and cash to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or the LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, its London Agency, as hereinafter stated.

Each holder must deliver to the Depositary all Reorganization Certificates held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by the Depositary. Not more than 100 schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.

The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of new Bonds and Shares. Holders entitled to fractions of Bonds or Shares may either sell the fractions to the undersigned or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire Bond or an entire Share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express at their expense.

September 19, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the Holders of
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
B. & O. S. W. Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "A";
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "B";
B. & O. S. W. Railway Preferred Stock;
B. & O. S. W. Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati & Baltimore R. R. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds:

Referring to our previous advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, notice is hereby given that deposits of the above securities will be received upon the terms stated in said advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, only up to **OCTOBER 4, 1899,** after which date no further deposits of any of said bonds or stock will be received, except at the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms as they may fix in each instance.

Dated September 19, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS OF OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of the income B bonds of this Company for preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company at the rate of ten shares ($1,000 par value) of such preferred stock for each $1,000 of Income B bonds.

Holders of Income B bonds of this Company desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to make the exchange must deposit their bonds, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before October 7, 1899.

The Income B bonds so deposited must bear all coupons subsequent to the coupon of October 1st, 1899, which coupon may be detached and retained by the holder for collection at maturity.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited bonds in the event that the issue of such preferred stock shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.

Dated September 15, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad Co. Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. Exchange of Shares.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred and common capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of shares of its increased preferred and common stock for shares of the preferred and common stock, respectively, of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

The basis of exchange of the increased preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share, together with the payment to depositors of preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at the time of the delivery of Union Pacific preferred stock in exchange therefor, of the sum of One Dollar per share in equalization and adjustment of dividends.

The basis of exchange of the increased common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for the common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share.

Holders of the preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company desiring to avail of this offer must, on or before October 7, 1899, deposit their shares duly endorsed for transfer and witnessed or proved, and stamped as required by the United States Internal Revenue law, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred or common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the case may be, on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited shares of stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in the event that the issue of the new preferred and common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.

Dated September 15th, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST CO.
59 TO 65 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus $1,500,000

Receives deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

OFFICERS.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, PRESIDENT.
HUGH J. GRANT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, 2D VICE-PREST.
W. J. B. MILLS, TREASURER.
ERNEST EHRMANN, SECRETARY.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 4th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall Street, New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto, or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.
New York, September 27th, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

80 Broadway.
New York, October 2, 1899.

In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20.000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
50 shs. Nati. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
$2,000 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
700 shs. Sutro Tunnel Co.
100 shs. Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R. Co.
2,000 shs. Syncilnai Mining Co.
$5,000 Chic. and Northwestern R. R. Genl. Const. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Land Grant Bds., 1947.
$12,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and No. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$20,000 N. Y. Cent. and Hudson River R. R. 3½ p. c. Gold Bds., Lake Shore Coll., 1998.
$4,000 Central City, Neb., 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1908.
$25,000 Adirondack League Club 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1904.
1 Membership Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Franklin Electric Ill. Co. of Sea Cliff.
50 shs. Eldridge & Higgins Co., Columbus, O.
3,000 shs. Marshal Basin Mining Co. (Certf. of Dep.)
35 shs. Messing Land Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
$5,000 Brooklyn Germania 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 Empire Loan and Trust Co. Mtge. Trust 7 p. c. Bds., 1894.
13 shs. Helena and Livingston Smelter and Reduction Co. pfd.
87 shs. Helena & Livingston Smelting & Reduction Co. common.
136 shs. Farwell Consolidated Mining Co.
50 shs. Adams Prospecting Co.
40 shs. Williams Automatic Machine Co.
400 shs. Morning Star Cons. Mining Co.
200 shs. Evening Star Mining Co.
100 shs. Columbian Equipment Co. (For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
65 shs. Trow Directory & Printing Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
7 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$10,000 Albany & Susqh. R. R. 1st Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 Midland R. R. of New Jersey 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$8,000 Savannah, Florida & West. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
30 shs. Nat. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
20 shs. Mercantile Bank.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust.
$3,000 Richmond Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
86 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
30 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
2 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
1 share Clinton Hall Asso.
1 share North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
33 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
25 shs. National Bank of North America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Mich. Cent. R. R. (Det. & Bay City Div.) 1st Mtge. Reg. 5 p c. Bds., 1931.
$25,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1909.
$27,000 Lou., New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., September 22d, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capital Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Monday, November 6th, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 6th to November 6th, 1899.
By order of the Board:
JNO. F. BRENT,
Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, September 30th, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next (being the 17th of said month) at 12:00 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will close at 12:00 o'clock noon October 7th, and reopen on the morning of November 6th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Plaza Bank.
New York September 29th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York,
October 2d, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to stockholders of record, at the close of business October 13th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, October 13th, till the morning of Friday, October 20th.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
September 13th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½, ($1 per share,) payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Gaslatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 134th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 27, 1899.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 8, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th October, 1899. Transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will close September 30th and reopen on the 21st October.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Nat'l Gram-o-phone Corporation.
874 Broadway, New York, Oct. 3d, 1899.
Twenty-fourth Consecutive Monthly Dividend.

The usual monthly dividend (No. 24) of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 16th. Transfer books close Oct. 6th to 16th inclusive.
O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

Railway Automatic Sales Co.
City of New York, October 3d, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Seventy-five Cents per share on the Common Stock for the half year ending October 1st, payable on the 10th instant.

Also the usual 2% quarterly dividend on the preferred stock payable on the 4th instant.

Transfer books will remain closed until the 11th instant.
HENRY ROWLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway, New York, October 4, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 59.

The trustees of the company have this day declared a dividend of ten cents per share on its capital stock, payable October 20th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from October 10th to 20th.
S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
44-48 Cedar St., New York, October 3d, 1899.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th of October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst. By order
F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 3, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 16th; books to be closed from Oct. 7th to 16th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WOOD, HUESTIS & COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided, that the limited partnership of WOOD, HUESTIS & COMPANY, composed of the undersigned, Charles H. Huestis, Lyndon M. Swan, and Edward H. Ladd, Jr., as General Partners, and Cornelius D. Wood as Special Partner, the original certificate of formation of which limited partnership was heretofore filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, is dissolved by mutual consent of said partners before the time specified for its termination in said certificate, and on and after the second day of October, 1899.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 2d day of October, 1899.
CHARLES H. HUESTIS,
LYNDON M. SWAN,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
CORNELIUS D. WOOD.

31 PINE STREET,
New York, October 2, 1899.

We beg to announce that we have formed a copartnership this day, under the firm name of LADD, WOOD & KING, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business in Bonds and Stocks and dealing in Investment Securities.
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
LYNDON M. SWAN,
WILLIS D. WOOD,
RUPERT C. KING,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York, Sept. 30th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Clark, Ward & Company is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. F. A. CLARK,
R. H. WARD,
GEO. E. ARMSTRONG,
H. H. CAMPBELL,
F. A. SCHIRMER.

The undersigned will continue the banking and brokerage business from this date under the firm name of
GEO. E. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
at 146 Devonshire St., Boston; 44 Broadway, New York, and 231 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; and under the name of Ward, Armstrong & Co., at 20 Great Winchester St., London, E. C., England.
GEO. E. ARMSTRONG.
R. H. WARD.
F. A. SCHIRMER.
A. W. HALLENBERG.

New York, Oct. 3rd, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM B. FONDA and EDMUND MARTIN, under the firm name of WILLIAM B. FONDA & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Edmund Martin retiring.

William B. Fonda will continue the business at No. 45 Broadway, under the old firm name.
WILLIAM B. FONDA & CO.

110 Exchange Court, New York, Oct. 4, 1899.

Messrs. W. T. GRAY and J. W. LAPSLEY retire and Messrs. D. S. WILLARD and JOHN T. KEANE become members of our firm on this date.
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between HAMILTON & ADLER, 120 Hudson St., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. Hamilton retiring.
M. ADLER.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BRETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

CLEARING HOUSE ELECTION.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the New York Clearing House Association, James T. Woodward was re-elected President of the association. Edward H. Perkins, Jr., was elected Chairman of the Clearing House Committee to succeed William A. Nash, who could not, under the rules, succeed himself. Secretary Francis L. Hine, Manager William Sherer, and Assistant Manager William

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 3	403,779
To date this year	134,426,247
Corresponding date last year	79,683,420

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 3	$1,325,500
To date this year	$695,658,670
Corresponding date last year	$628,117,330

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1¼	Federal Steel	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	¾	Manhattan Con	¾
Am. Tobacco pf	1	Mo. Pacific	½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	¾	Nat. Biscuit	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	Pullman Car	6½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Rep. Iron & S. pf	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf	1	General Electric	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	2	H. B. Claflin	½
Am. Ice	1	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Ice pf	1½	Int. Silver	½
Am. Malting	5½	Iowa Central pf	½
Am. Malt. pf	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf	½
Am. S. & R. pf	1	Mo., K. & Texas	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Nat. Steel pf	½
Am. Steel & W. pf	1½	N. J. Central	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Am. Tin Plate	½	Norf. & West.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	Norf. & West. pf	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Pressed S. Car pf	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	½
Buff., R. & P.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1½
B., R. & P. pf	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	St. L. & S. W. pf	6
Chi. & Er. Ill. pf	2½	St. Paul & Duluth	2
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	3
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Texas & Pacific	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Third Avenue	8¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	¼	Union Pacific	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	U. S. Leather	½
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Leather pf	¾
Den. & R. G. pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	2¼
Detroit City Gas	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1¼
Ft. W. & R. G.	5¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1½	Ore. S. L. 6s	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	3
Det. City Gas 5s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1¼
Iowa Central 1st	1¾	Wabash 2d	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1		

There were no advances.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street's market seems to have about reached the point where the only question left is: Have American securities really got value—does prosperity count, do profits profit? Curious negatives to this inquiry are met. Traders on the Stock Exchange who have for a long time proved their cleverness take the position that it is better to sell than to buy, under current circumstances. They affect to be depressed over money market conditions, and still lay grewsome stress on tightness in rates resulting from Western crop harvesting demands—just as those demands slacken, just as that very flow of money westward starts in its move back this way. They profess alarm over British-Boer conflicts, after weeks have piled on weeks of preparation by financiers the world over for the very worst that such a war could impose—and that "worst" for the United States would be increased demands upon our markets for supplies from farms and factories.

The bear contingent urges few other "arguments." The truth is that the Wall Street security market is much oversold, the short interest is become unwieldy; and that is chiefly what the present scarecrow campaign represents.

***

What seems much to be ignored by the speculators who are more or less adroitly raiding the market just now is that really the strong financial interests identified with what is genuine and sterling and (if technique be needed) "bullish" are not exterminate. They have not been scared into extinction. Their apparent apathy can have a sequel quite amply vigorous. And there are signs in plenty that just such developments are pretty close at hand

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Not even the distracting influences of the yacht race, nor the action of the Bank of England in advancing its official discount rate, nor yet the fact that at one time call money in the local markets soared to 40 per cent., could depress yesterday's market to any appreciably permanent degree. Despite of every kind of alarming rumor put out; in the face, indeed, of an organized effort to demoralize prices and the market generally, the quotations after the first weakness incident to the opening took on a stronger tone, and, with here and there a few exceptions, the stocks stood up exceptionally well under what certainly were anything but favorable circumstances. The absence, too, of some of the prominent bulls, who were in attendance at the yacht race, gave the bears an opportunity, which undoubtedly they had been waiting for, to hammer the market further down. The fact that they did not succeed to any extent is evidence of several things.

***

Good Buyers and Few Weak Holders.

One of these is that beyond question the market has now been pretty thoroughly liquidated, and that the weak and timid holders have practically and generally been gotten rid of. No stocks to speak of were pressing for sale, and those that were offered were readily bought. Again, too, it is equally clear that the buying continues, to be by strong interests, while it is worth noting that the shorts seem more and more inclined to cover. Of yesterday's total sales of some 400,000 shares, no fewer than 50,000 shares were purchased by one firm alone, presumed to be acting for Standard Oil interests. Such stocks as American Sugar, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, American Tobacco, St. Paul, Atchison, Burlington, Norfolk and Western, and Louisville easily found ready purchasers.

***

Artificial High Money.

As for the situation from another standpoint, that of high money, it is enough to say that yesterday's high rate was simply and purely artificial. It is a fact that a number of well-known figures on the Street, with money offering around them at comparatively low figures, actually bid up the price, for their own peculiar and selfish purposes. Indeed, this has been not an uncommon practice in the past few days on the part of some certain few individuals.

***

Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Where on the previous day they had been somewhat conspicuous for their weakness, yesterday the local traction stocks were notable for their strength. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the only one of the three stocks which at any time seemed to be affected by the uncertain influences at work in the market—the quotation in the stock at one time receding to 86¾. Later, however, it rallied and finally closed for the day at 89¾ on sales of over 50,000 shares, a net gain of ¾ of a point. It was noticed that whenever even a semblance of an attack was directed against the stock there was good buying and strong support, a sure sign, the Street insists, that the stock is being, and will be, amply protected by those strong interests who have recently been such large purchasers. If recessions should at any time occur it is declared that they will be at best only temporary.

***

Manhattan and Metropolitan.

In the case of Manhattan and Metropolitan the buying was not large. Only about 8,300 shares of Manhattan changed hands, and less than 4,000 of Metropolitan, with a gain to the former of ¾ of a point and no variation in the latter. Under the circumstances it is rather surprising that this should be, inasmuch as, while there was no new news in respect to Manhattan there was the announcement concerning Metropolitan, that on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week more passengers had been carried by the road than ever before in its history, and the receipts were proportionately larger.

***

Leather Still Goes Down.

Pending the decision in respect to the plan for readjusting the accumulated dividends, the United States Leather stocks continue to show weakness. Yesterday a meeting of the Directors of the company was held for the purpose of deciding upon a plan of action, but other than considering several separate plans submitted by the sub-committee who had the matter in charge, no action was taken. Another meeting will be held to-day, when the matter will be further discussed. Yesterday, Leather common, on sales of 5,800 shares, fell off one-half a point, while the preferred, on sales of 5,600 shares, lost five-eighths of a point.

***

Gas Stock Goes Lower.

On transactions involving less than 1,000 shares, Consolidated Gas yesterday at one time fell as low as 183½, closing finally for the day at 185½, a net loss, however, of one-half a point. As on several former occasions, the buying seemed to be by inside interests, and it appears as a somewhat generally accepted fact now, that the end of the local gas war is as far from settlement as ever.

***

St. Paul and Atchison.

St. Paul and Atchison were two of the most active of the railroad stocks yesterday, over 15,000 shares of the former being sold and 20,000 of the latter. In the case of St. Paul—whose earnings are elsewhere presented—a gain for the day of five-eighths of a point was scored, the closing quotation being 123¾. Atchison preferred remained steady at 61½, while the common advanced one-eighth. Favorable reports in respect to Atchison's earnings continue to come in.

***

Sudden Declines and Rises.

Two stocks that were yesterday conspicuous for their fall were Third Avenue Railroad, which declined 8¾ points, to 141¼, as a closing figure, and New York Air Brake, which lost 5 points. On the other hand, Pullman Palace Car rose 6½ points. Explanations for the variation in the figures were many, but none was definite enough to be satisfactory.

STRENGTH OF THE MARKET.

In their letter to their customers at the close of yesterday's market Price, McCormick & Co. say:

"Naturally, at the opening of our market there was considerable pressure to sell. After the first fifteen minutes it became evident that there was no lack of support to the market. In fact, one house, which is supposed to represent one of the largest private concerns in the city, was a heavy buyer all around the room, more especially in St. Paul. The aggregate of the purchases of this house are estimated at about 40,000 shares, of which at least 8,000 shares were St. Paul. There is a suspicion that in this instance the buying was to cover short contracts for an outside operator, whose utterances have been particularly bearish during the past month. After the first hour liquidation by commission houses slackened, and the fact that the market showed evidences of support induced the room traders to take the bull side. It seemed to take fewer stocks to cause a rally than it did to cause a decline, and during the greater part of the afternoon the market showed a distinctly strong undertone. This was in face of a decidedly stringent money market. The first quotations for money were at from 6 to 8 per cent., but the rate advanced quickly to 12 per cent., and subsequently a great deal of money loaned at 15 per cent. During the afternoon, at one time, as high as 40 per cent. was paid and bid. Probably a fair average for the day would be between 15 and 20 per cent. The bulls were disappointed at the continued stringency of the money market, but were encouraged by the strength of the stock market. Foreign houses were especially surprised at the course of prices, as they are of the opinion that the financial situation abroad is serious, and do not believe that our market can cut loose from the foreign market. The closing was steady, with a decidedly good undertone."

REMARKABLE EARNINGS.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in September were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $1,273,930, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$51,276
Increase over 1897	244,560
Increase over 1896	375,306
Increase over 1895	278,020
Increase over 1894	379,410
Increase over 1893	205,564
Increase over 1892	194,513

***

For the month of September St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with the corresponding period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$187,217
Increase over 1897	668,569
Increase over 1896	1,001,222
Increase over 1895	797,109
Increase over 1894	1,070,026
Increase over 1893	855,851
Increase over 1892	622,315

***

For the fiscal year to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$540,186
Increase over 1897	1,082,452
Increase over 1896	1,838,579
Increase over 1895	1,752,839
Increase over 1894	2,705,970
Increase over 1893	1,762,602
Increase over 1892	763,126

INTEREST ON SECURITIES.

It is announced that the Committee on Stock List of the Stock Exchange has ruled that interest on contracts for Wisconsin Central securities, when issued, ceased last night, preparatory to settlement.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Annual meeting of stockholders of the Northern Pacific and re-election of the retiring Board of Directors.

Denial by President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western of the statement that prices of anthracite coal at tidewater have been disturbed by that company or its agents.

Statement from Albany on what is asserted to be good authority that the Breaker Island blast furnaces and rolling mill property of the Troy Steel Company, which has been idle for some time, has been purchased by the Washburn & Moen Company, a member of the American Steel and Wire Company.

Increase of $208,521 in the gross earnings of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for September, as compared with same month last year.

Decrease of $1,802,923 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,341,145, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $7,435 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus for August, but decrease of $11,915 since July 1.

Exports of American manufactures in August, 1899, surpassed all previous records but one, aggregating $34,158,771. For eight months ending Aug. 31 the figures show a total of $246,228,916, an increase of $44,784,310, as compared with the same time last year.

Further reduction of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Increase of $8,795 in Rio Grande Southern's surplus for August, but decrease of $723 since July 1.

Advance in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount from 3½ to 4½ per cent. Advance in that of the Imperial Bank of Germany from 5 to 6 per cent.

Total coinage at the United States mints during September, $9,566,794, as follows: Gold, $6,869,947; silver, $2,441,268; minor coins, $264,579.

Eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago for the past week, 132,597 tons, against 130,349 tons in the previous week.

Adjournment until to-day of the meeting of the Directors of the United States Leather Company, held yesterday, to consider the matter of the unpaid dividends on the preferred stock, and to prepare a plan for the settlement of the same, and for the reduction of the common stock.

Increase of $106,490 in Union Pacific's surplus for August, making an increase of $195,461 since July 1.

Election of J. D. Fairchild a Director of the Union Ferry Company in place of H. B. Hollins.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 6@40 per cent., closing at 12 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $284,803,339; balances, $15,415,402; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $745,563.

Money on call in London, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4¼@5 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4¾@5 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer for short but weaker for long bills. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾; demand, $4.85¾@4.85½; cables, $4.86@$4.86⅛. Commercial bills were $4.79¾@$4.81¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ less 1-16 and 5.21¼; reichsmarks, 93¾@93¾ and 94⅞; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20@15c discount. Chicago—70c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 10c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off over $200; selling, par. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The market for American securities opened weak and declined, owing to the dearness of money in New York. Prices later advanced, but eased off again and closed dull. There was very little doing.

Consols, for money, 102⅛; consols, for the account, 102⅞; Canadian Pacific, 90; Erie, 12⅜; Erie first preferred, 35½; Illinois Central, 114; Union Pacific preferred, 77½; St. Paul, 125⅞; New York Central, 135¾; Pennsylvania, 66⅞; Reading, 10½; Northern Pacific preferred, 75; Atchison, 20⅜; Louisville, 77½; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 9⅜.

Money, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4½@5 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4¾@5 per cent.

Gold to the amount of £93,000 was taken into the Bank of England, and £225,000 was withdrawn, mostly for shipment to Egypt. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 135.90; Madrid, 23,10; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 7.37.

Bar silver quiet at 26¾d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 59⅞.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Bourse was weak at the opening to-day, the rise in the bank rate causing realizations. Later the market rallied and was slightly calmer, remaining fairly steady during the closing hour. Internationals showed some losses, and Brazilians declined heavily. Rio Tintos, after an interval of firmness, suffered a considerable relapse. Kafirs opened flat, then recovered slightly, but finished dull. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 60 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 31 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 61.95.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The Boerse opened weak, being unfavorably influenced by the bank return. Reports from London caused a temporary recovery, which was followed by a reaction on news of London weakness. The market again rallied toward the close in consequence of repurchases, closing however, for the most part, with declines. Internationals were not materially affected. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were weak. Iron was comparatively steady. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, decreased 115,180,000 marks; treasury notes, decreased 3,740,000 marks; other securities, increased 209,040,000 marks; notes in circulation, increased 253,780,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 3.—The Boerse to-day was dull and suffered a general decline on the stringency of money and the unfavorable character of reports from outside. Internationals and Americans were lower.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—To-day's market was weak along the whole line.

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 50 shares Bankers' Trust Company, $100 each, $229.

CRAMPS' BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

The Eleven Hundred Men Now Out May Tie Up the Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Seven hundred boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, with about 200 helpers, went on strike to-day at Cramps' shipyard for a working day of nine hours.

The shipbuilders include riveters and calkers, and the strikers say the action of these men and the boilermakers will practically tie up the entire plant. The machinists and blacksmiths, numbering nearly 200, have been on strike for several weeks. The men went to work at the usual hour, and struck at 10 o'clock, as they had previously agreed.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Beyond some activity in New Amsterdam Gas and a few other stocks at the opening, yesterday's market for outside securities was very quiet. Early in the day the market was very weak, and there seemed much more desire to sell stocks than to buy them. Sharp declines were brought about in two or three prominent issues, and following this nearly the whole market showed a weak tone. Transactions in most issues, however, were very light, and further declines were avoided by the fact that the conditions merely induced a withholding from the market, not a sacrifice of stocks already bought. After the first hour the market improved slightly, but it remained irregular up to the close, and in most of the issues traded in during the day the final bids showed recessions from Monday's closing figures.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was the most active stock. Immediately after the opening a sharp downward movement was begun in the stock, and on sales of scarcely more than 1,000 shares it declined from 30¼ to 28⅛. It must be said, however, that the fall was the result of a well planned effort. Conditions were favorable for the raid made against the stock, and as no support was given, the price declined very sharply. Stop orders were met, and once the decline was started these helped the plans of the bears. The stock soon rallied to 29, but before the close it again showed weakness, and it ended the day at 28 bid, a net loss of 2½ points. The preferred stock sold down to 92½, and closed with a net loss of 2 points, at 92 bid. The bonds at the close were offered at 97½. As far as is reported there is no change in the local gas situation. Apparently there was no more reason for yesterday's very sharp decline in New Amsterdam Gas than there was a short while since for the strength displayed by that stock. And it was noticeable that yesterday there was very little talk about the dire things impending for the New Amsterdam Gas Company. Yet the stocks suffered more yesterday than they have in any one day for a long time. Until some definite information in regard to the settlement of the gas war is had, predictions in regard to the New Amsterdam issues seem all guesswork.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened at 90. From this figure it sold down to 89⅜ on sales amounting to about 1,000 shares. There seemed to be some short selling of the stock, and the market for it was easily depressed, but later it rallied almost as easily, and at the close 89⅝ was bid, showing a net loss of only five-eighths of 1 point. After the initial transactions Amalgamated Copper was very quiet, and during the afternoon there were practically no sales at all in this issue.

ELECTRIC AXLE was strong. On sales of a few hundred shares it sold up to 6¾, and at the close 6 was bid, a net gain of one-fourth of 1 point.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was offered all day at 82, and no bid could be had for the stock. One sale early in the day was made, it was said, at 80, but beyond this there was no trading in the stock. The stocks of the several subsidiary companies of the Electric Vehicle Company were also somewhat depressed.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	28	28⅝
New Amsterdam pf	92	93
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37	38
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	78	79
American Wool Goods	27	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83	83¾
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf., ex div.	81	82
Distilling Company of America	70½	71
Distilling Company of America pf	18½	19
Electric Axle Light & Power	6	6¾
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf		42
Havana Commercial	22	23
Havana Commercial pf	64	66
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	71¾	73
National Saltpetre	79	81
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf	73	76
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf., ex div.	98	99
Otis Elevator	33	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	99
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div.	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	34
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	84	90
Sloss-Sheffield subs	135	140
Sloss-Sheffield	38	40
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	463
Union Steel & Chain	73	77
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	89⅝	89⅞
American Air Power	35	40
American Cotton	18	21
Arizona Lead	50	58
Asphalt Company of America	77½	78
British Columbia Copper	16⅜	16¾
Chicago & Alton subs	109	111
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	80	82
Electric Vehicle pf	110	116
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	
Flemington Coal & Coke	30½	31½
General Carriage	30	
Illinois Transportation	33	41
*Marken Copper	11¾	
Mexican 5s	99	
New England Transportation	98⅜	
New York Gas & Electric 4s	9	
New York Gas & Electric 5s	91	90½
New York Transportation pf	105	
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	174	184
St. Louis subs	223	224
St. Louis common when issued	137½	
St. Louis preferred, when issued	32½	
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94	
Tennessee Copper	95¾	
Trust Company of America	16	
Union Copper	243	248
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	35
Whipsaw Copper		30
*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.	12½	13

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West. End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Chicago Union Traction	109	109
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112	88½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	
Con. Traction of N. J	67	116
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	68
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	113
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	92	
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	118
Nassau Electric 4s	94	91
Nassau Electric 5s	114	96
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26⅞	115
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	27½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	36	
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	36½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	55
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	18
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	35
Union Railway stock	190	116
United Traction, Providence	102¼	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	103¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	30

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81	82
Central Union 5s, guaranteed		106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	50	
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	23½
Denver Gas	121½	105
Denver Gas 5s	45	
Essex & Hudson Gas	80½	40½
Fort Wayne Gas	42	90½
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	45
Indianapolis Gas	75	65
Indianapolis Gas bonds	110	78
Lafayette Gas Co	103	115
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	65	105
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	79	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	82
Mutual Gas of New York	260	45
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	70
New England Gas & Coke	27	300
New England Gas & Coke bonds	80	83
N. Y. & F. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	110	29
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	81
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	113
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	112
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	103½
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	56
St. Joseph (Mo.)	33	109
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	53	45
St. Paul Gas stock	58	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	95
Standard Gas, New York	111	60½
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	115
Standard Gas 1st	116	138
Syracuse Gas Stock	12	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	78	15
Western Gas	103	80
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	105
		107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry		86
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96¼	97½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	47	45
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	20½
American Typefounders'	54	57

	Bid.	Asked.
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Cramps' Shipyard	70	58
General Chemical	76	77
General Chemical pf	55	
Hudson River Telephone	98	101
Lorillard Company pf	110	115
Standard Coupler	114	116
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf	5	8
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter pf	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The money market still retains its firmness, and as yet there are no indications of any immediate relief. The situation shows an increased tendency of rates to harden, although demand is no greater than in the recent past. The loaning rate between the banks at the Clearing House to-day was 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 15 to 20 cents discount.

The stock market developed little of an interesting character. The copper shares, as a class, were weak during the early dealings This is especially true of the Standard Oil specialties. A prominent house that has made a specialty of coppers was for a time a free seller of several of the leaders. Later on, however, a slightly better feeling developed, and the early losses were overcome. Arcadian, at one time down to 48¾, rallied to 50½. Bingham, still bought by strong people, lifted easily to 17¼, and was the most active security in the group. Utah dropped to 38¾. Parrot sold at 47, Old Dominion was down to 32½, and United States Mining to 31½. A sharp drain in Dominion Coal to 46½ and a three-point drop for New England Gas and Coke attracted a deal of attention and was generally attributed to selling by Lawson brokers. Pullman was up 3½ points more, to 180¼, and the advance was accompanied by fresh rumors of coming extra dividends. Indo-Egyptian sold down to 20, the subscription price, and Cochiti lost a fraction. The closing showed last prices generally above the lowest.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	7⅛	Old Colony	85¾	9
Allouez	5½	6	Old Dominion	32½	34
Arcadian		50	Osceola	84	85
Arnold	11¾	11½	Parrot	47	
Ash Bed	1½	2	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	28¾	28⅞	Quincy	155	160
Baltic	24½	25	Rhode Island	6⅝	7
Bos. & C. C.	75	80	Santa Fe	12⅜	13
Boston & M.	345		Santa Ysabel	11⅞	12
Bonte & Bos. 70	75		Shoe	35	35¾
Cal. & Hecla	705		Tamarack	220	225
Centennial	32⅝		Utah Cons.	38¾	38¾
Franklin	18	19	Washington	2⅞	3
Humboldt	2½	3½	White Knob	10	11½
Isle Royale	44½		Winona	8	9
Mohawk	21	23	Wolverine	40¼	41

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	248	249	
Boston & L.	240		
Boston & M.	190	200	
Eastern	303½		
Fitchburg	106	108	
Bos. Gas 5s	86		
Cent. Mass.	14½	16	

Cent. Mass. pf	60	65
Fitchburg pf	121	122
N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	
E. 6s	112	
N. Y. & N. E.	40	
E. 7s	116½	
West End	93½	94½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	360	361	
Chi. Stk. Yds.	141	145	
Dom. Coal	47½	48½	
Dom. Coal pf	115	116	
Erie Tel.	113		
Lam. Store		37½	
Mex. Tel.	5¾	6	
N. Eng. Tel.		155	
S. Oil	35	45½	
West. El.	47	48	
West. El. pf.		68	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—North Chicago to-day sold off a point from 240. Match opened at 129, declined a point, and recovered it at the close. Metropolitan preferred brought 68¾@69¼, the bonds 95½, and the certificates 24. Carbon preferred closed at 88½, a gain of 1½ points. Biscuit common opened at 45, and ranged from 44¾ to 45¼, the latter being the close; the preferred closed at 97, a loss of 1 point. Union Traction opened at 30¾, dropped to 29¼, and closed at 30. Other changes were slight.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	68	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	14
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	33¾	Chi. Union Traction	30
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	77	Chi. Union Traction pf.	83
National Biscuit Company of Illinois	123	Consolidated Lake Superior	12
National Biscuit Company common	45⅞	Illinois Steel	73
National Biscuit Company pf.	96	Lake Superior Consolidated	2
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2	Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	12
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	33¼	Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	33¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	18	Northern Pacific	58
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	50	North Chicago Street Railroad	240
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	12	South Side Elevated Railroad	119½
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	39	Union Traction	30
Chicago Telephone	180	West Chicago Street Railroad	98
Chicago Title & Trust	175		

sponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $337,604,415, against $358,322,385 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg, 1907		Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	
4,000	111¼	4,000	93¼
U S 4s, coup, 1907		5,000	93
1,000	112	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
Alabama, Class A		11,000	68½
1,000	107	1,000	68⅛
		10,000	68¼
Adams Exp Co 4s		20,000	68½
500	103¾	5,000	69
2,000	104	Mob & O gen 4s	
Atch, T & San Fe		500	84½
adjustmt 4s		2,000	84¾
2,000	86	N Y Cent & Hud,	
2,000	86½	Mich Cent col	
5,000	86¼	3½s	
gen 4s		1,000	98
6,000	99½	N Y Cent & Hud,	
2,000	99⅝	L Sh col 3½s	
1,000	99⅝	8,000	99½
9,000	99⅝	38,000	99
500	99⅝	N Y C & H 1st reg	
4,000	99⅝	5,000	111½
6,000	99½	N Y Cent deb 5s	
20,000	99⅜	1,000	107
2,000	99½	N Y, Ontario & Wn	
20,000	99⅜	refunding 4s	
48,000	99¾	2,000	104
500	99½	N Y & Ont Land 1st	
11,000	99¼	2,000	90
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Norf & W Ry con 4s	
1,000	94½	7,000	92
3,000	94⅝	4,000	91⅞
7,000	94½	18,000	91½
7,000	94¾	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		13,000	65½
24,000	97⅜	3,000	65
11,000	97½	3,000	65¼
56,000	97¼	12,000	65
1,000	97½	2,000	65½
500	97¾	10,000	65
3,000	97½	10,000	65⅛
Bklyn Union El 1st		6,000	65
10,000	98	Nor Pac Ry pr in 4s	
Bklyn Union Gas 5s		5,000	102
1,000	118	1,000	101½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Ore Short Line 5s	
2,000	84	11,000	120
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Registered	
10,000	94¼	10,000	102½
3,000	94½	Ohio River R 1st	
17,000	94	1,000	103½
Cent Pacific 1st when issued		Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s	
10,000	99	1,000	113¾
Ches & O gen 4½s		Inc A 5s	
20,000	95½	16,000	102
4,000	95¼	Inc B & col trust	
1,000	95⅝	10,000 20F	74¼
Ches & O con 5s		10,000	74
9,000s20F	118	20,000 20F	74
Chic, Bur & Quincy Neb Ext 4s		Peo & Eastern inc	
12,000s20F	112½	34,000	20
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s		Reading Co gen 4s	
1,000	110	4,000	86⅝
Chic, M & St Paul, Dak & Gt So 5s		35,000	86¼
2,000	116	20,000	86⅜
Chic, R I & P gen 4s		9,000	86⅛
10,000	106	5,000	86
Chic Ter Tran 4s		1,000	86⅛
4,000	95	20,000	86¼
Col & South 1st 4s		St L, Ir M & So 4s	
10,000	85½	10,000	82½
10,000	85	12,000	82½
Den & Rio G 4s		1,000	82
1,000	88½	St L & Ir M gen 5s	
Detroit City Gas 5s		1,000	109½
2,000	98	10,000	109¾
Elgin, Jol & East 5s		21,000	109½
1,000	103¾	1,000	109¾
5,000	109½	17,000	109¾
Erie 1s con 7s		2,000	109½
3,000	141	St L & S F, G M 5s	
Erie 4s prior bds		17,000	109
1,000	90	St L & S F trust 5s	
Gal, Har'g & S An M & I Div 5s		1,000	100½
11,000	103¾	St L Sou'wn 2d inc	
Hocking Val 4½s		1,000	63
17,000	101	San An & Ar P 4s	
Intern'l & Gt N 1st		5,000	79½
20,000	121½	So Pac col trst 4s when issued	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		5,000	83½
1,000	114¾	5,000	83
1	113	So Pac of Cal, 1st	
Kan Cy, P & G 1st		1,500	105½
5,000	71½	So Pac of Ariz, 1st	
5,000	71½	10,000	114
5,000	71	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
Kn'bocker Ice 1st		19,000	108
1,000	95¼	1,000	107¼
L S & Mich S 3½s		Standard R & T 6s	
5,000	109¼	1,000	83
L S & M So 1st cons		Tex & N O cons 5s	
1,000	103¼	9,000	103
Louis & Nash U G 4s		Union Pacific 4s	
5,000	99¼	10,000	103
Louis & Nash, St Louis Div 2d		500	102¾
1,000	61	9,000	102⅝
Met St Ry gen 5s		1,000	103¾
2,000	120	8,000	103
Mex W S E, Chi 4s		4,000	103
1,000	96	10,000	103⅜
Mex Cent 1st inc		29,000	103
10,000	25¼	15,000	103¼
5,000	25¼	1,000	103¾
10,000	25¼	7,000	103
Mex Inter 1st 4s		Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000	86¼	9,000	115½
5,000	86	5,000	115
Mich Cent, Con 7s		Wabash 2d 5s	
39,000s20F	110⅜	4,000	99
Mo, Kan & Tex Ext 5s		Wabash Deb, Ser B	
1,000	93¼	10,000	34½
3,000	93	17,000	34¾
Mo Pac 1st con 5s		13,000	34½
1,000	117¼	5,000	34
Total sales	$1,325,500	West Sh gtd 4s	
		4,000 when issued	112⅞
		8,000	91¾
		2,000	91½
		1,000	91

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con.	.03	.04
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.21	.24
Best & Belcher	.37	.37
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.70	.72
Challenge Con.	.28	.33
Chollar	.38	.39
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.40
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.17	.17
Gould & Curry	.35	.35
Hale & Norcross	.28	.29
Julia	.03	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.34	.33
Occidental Con.	.21	.21
Ophir	.98	.98
Overman	.19	.18
Potosi	.52	.54
Savage	.24	.25
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.66	.67
Standard	3.35	3.30
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con.	.36	.38
Utah Con.	.12	.12
Yellow Jacket	.26	.27
Silver bars	58⅝	58⅝
Mexican dollars	47⅜@48⅜	47⅜@48⅜
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	27	27¼	25⅝	25⅞
Alamo	10⅝	10½	10⅝	12
Anaconda	46	46½	45	49
Argentum	26⅝	26⅞	29⅛	27
Anchoria	69½	71	69	71
Augustine	128	130	128	130
Bankers	14	14¼	14⅝	15
Battle	34⅜	35½	35	36
Blue Bell	12⅝	13⅝	14	14¼
Columbine	17	17½	17	17½
Consolidated	17¼	19¼	17	17
Damon	22	22⅞	22¼	22⅝
Elkton	116¾	118	117½	120
El Paso	40	42	39	42
Findlay	18	18¼	17⅞	18
Garfield	17½	17¾	16½	17
Gibson	27	29	27½	28½
Golden Fleece	26½	30	26⅜	30
Golden King	92	95	94	96
Gold Coin	215	220	215	220
Gould	28	30	32	33
Isabella	39	39¼	93	94⅜
Independence	47	48	47½	47⅞
Jackpot	65	65½	65	66
Moon Anchor	91⅜	93	93	99
Matoa	35	37	35¾	37
National	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17½
Ophir	45	50	49¾	50
Pharmacist	7	7¼	6½	6⅞
Pinnacle	38¼	38⅞	38⅜	39
Portland	235	238	233	234
Raven	58	60	59	60
Rawlings	31½	32	32½	34
Rosa	42½	43	40	42
Sovereign	19⅝	19½	19⅜	19¾
Tornado	46¼	47	46½	47
Union	32⅛	32½	32⅝	32½
Vindicator	143	145	143	145
W. Fs	31¾	32	32	32¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,686
4th week Sept.	$314,400	$249,400	$216,700
Month	946,500	788,700	710,900
From July 1	2,452,800	2,232,900	2,061,060
OREGON SHORT LINE—			
Month August	$678,649	$585,822	$565,462
From July 1	1,352,917	1,151,495	
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week Sept.	$33,693	$28,967	$25,112
Month	131,303	105,447	109,066
From July 1	404,503	301,478	314,890
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,272	6,154	6,154
4th week Sept.	1,273,930	1,222,204	1,029,376
Month	3,879,400	3,692,183	3,210,891
From July 1	9,787,347	9,247,161	8,704,895
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
3d week Sept.	2,300	848	
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
4th week Sept.	$183,038	$152,419	$145,936
Month	539,663	473,290	486,523
From July 1	1,571,840	1,344,518	1,339,256
QUEEN & CRESCENT for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	4,691,231	4,128,118	
Op. expenses	3,106,225	2,738,436	
Net	1,585,005	1,389,682	
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for August—			
Gross	$860,130	$784,089	$884,737
Op. expenses	528,805	454,134	399,499
Net	331,325	329,955	285,238
Prop. exp. to gross	61⅞	57⅞	59⅞
Less int., dis., and exc.	$962	$325	
Total net earn'gs.	330,662	330,280	285,238
Charges, txs., &c.	199,768	206,821	203,411
Renewal conversion fund	15,000	15,000	
Surplus	115,893	108,459	81,883
From July 1:			
Gross	1,568,583	1,505,361	1,388,112
Net	607,247	638,518	591,421
Surplus	220,742	232,636	206,172
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for August—			
Gross	45,555	43,880	32 191
Op. expenses	22,959	24,876	21,964
Net	22,616	18,962	10,227
From July 1:			
Gross	78 808	85.990	63,962
Op. expenses	42 771	48,905	43,403
Net	36,036	37,084	20,559
UNION PACIFIC for August—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	$1,980,750	$1,739,965	$240,784
Op. expenses	1,118,414	984,120	134,294
Surplus	862,336	755,845	106,490
From July 1:			
Gross	3,824,961	3,354,378	470,782
Op. expenses	2,174,534	1,880,412	275,121
Surplus	1,650,427	1,454,966	195,461

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends, details of which will be found in another column, have been declared by the following companies: National Gram-o-phone Corporation, Railway Automatic Sales Company, New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, North River Insurance Company, and New York Produce Exchange Bank.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Bignall Company of Medina, to deal in hardware; capital, $30,000. Directors—Francis H. Whipple, William B. Robbins, and William U. Lee, Medina.

Bomeisler Company of New York City, to deal in wines, whiskies, and all kinds of distillery products; capital, $50,000. Directors—Paltiel R. Bomeisler, East Orange, N. J.; George E. Randall, New York City; Stephen L. McCarthy, Brooklyn.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, Oct. 3.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Builders' Supplies and Contracting Company, capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Charles R. Hadden, New York; Peter T. Austen, Brooklyn; Lawrence F. Mott, Newark.

General Electro-Chemical Company, capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Edwin S. Webster, Frederick S. Pratt, Boston; C. M. Bradley, New York; C. R. Jacobs, East Orange.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ACME SOAP COMPANY AND WILLIAM R. ROBINSON.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Acme Soap Company, at 23 Pearl Street, for $480, and a portion of the stock of William R. Robinson, dealer in plumbers' supplies, at 74 Beekman Street, who disappeared from his place of business two weeks ago, for $885.

WILLIAM LANGENSEN COMPANY. — The Sheriff has received an execution against the William Langensen Company, manufacturer of cigars at 1,213 Third Avenue, for $1,000, in favor of Gans Brothers & Rosenthal for merchandise. It was stated that the effects of the company had been sold out at auction on Monday. The company was incorporated on Sept. 14, 1898, with a capital stock of $2,000. Mr. Langensen had formerly been in the tobacco business for many years, but became involved several years ago.

JONES & BAILEY.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed R. Holcomb Jones receiver for the firm of Jones & Bailey, real estate brokers, at 4,221 Third Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in a suit brought by John L. Bailey against his partner, Mr. Jones, for a dissolution of the partnership. The partnership was formed on Nov. 22, 1897, and up to Sept. 25, 1899, the firm acted as agents for the New York Building Loan Banking Company. Mr. Jones in his answer said that on Aug. 1 last Mr. Bailey became interested in a rival business.

AIELLO & Co.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has granted leave to Francesco Tocci, assignee of Aiello & Co., Italian bankers, of 180 Worth Street, who made an assignment on Sept. 27, to file a provisional bond of $50,000. He stated that the assigned estate does not exceed $30,000, and so far substantially no assets have yet been discovered. He found $63 in cash in the banking office, the fixtures, and some Italian books. At the making of the assignment Mr. Aiello represented to Mr. Tocci that the assets were between $20,000 and $30,000, consisting of cash in the Bowery Bank, in the National Bank of China, at Hongkong, and in several other foreign banking houses, two houses and several lots in Brooklyn, worth $7,000, over encumbrances, and $15,000 in outstanding accounts. Mr. Tocci said he had not had time to procure absolute information as to the money in the banks, and he also had not been able to put himself in communication with Mr. Aiello since he made the assignment.

J. B. COLT & Co.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Wilbur Larremore receiver for J. B. Colt & Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of magic lanterns and scientific apparatus at 3 to 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, 406 East Thirty-second Street, with salesrooms in Chicago, San Francisco, and Atlanta, Ga., on the application of the Directors of the company, Charles Goodyear, President; James B. Colt, Vice President, and Walter Goodyear, Treasurer, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The receiver's bond was fixed at $40,000. It was stated that the corporation had been unable to procure additional capital, that in the Summer the demand for the products of the concern fell off considerably, and business has been conducted at a loss. The business was started by Mr. Colt in 1880. His nephew, Charles Goodyear, became a partner in 1883, and on Jan. 12 last the business was incorporated under New York State laws with a capital stock of $350,000. For several years previously the business had been increasing in volume, and besides magic lanterns, they had been manufacturing acetylene gas apparatus, and in order to get additional capital, it was said, the corporation was formed. The company had no capital rating at Bradstreet's. The liabilities are about $90,000, of which $42,497 are bills payable, $17,000 accounts payable, and the balance principally for loans. The value of the assets is not given. It was stated that while the assets are nominally worth more than enough to pay the debts of the corporation, it is impossible to estimate their value if suddenly converted into cash or levied upon by creditors. They consist of apparatus, machinery, and accounts. Accounts to the amount of $4,004 have been assigned to George R. Sutherland as security for loans. He is a creditor for $4,200. Among the creditors are Charles Goodyear, as executor of the estate of Charles Goodyear, $15,947; Merchants' National Bank, $22,500; Oelschlaeger Brothers, $4,374; J. J. Carle, $4,000; Prentiss Tool and Supply Company, $3,154; Bruce & Cook, $3,057; Naugatuck Malleable Iron Company, $3,530; Acetylene House Lighting Company, Philadelphia, $1,502; Crane & Co., $1,070.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PETER HENRY LUBBE.—Peter Henry Lubbe of 195 Eighth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,684 and no assets. He was formerly in the liquor business.

MAX NOWAK.—Max Nowak, baker, of 1,979 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,355 and nominal assets of $2,149, consisting of book accounts, $1,172; flour, $170; horses and wagons, $600; fixtures, safe, &c., $200; cash, $7. He had been in business eight years.

MORITZ TOLCK.—Moritz Tolck, residing at 13 Orchard Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $23,918 and nominal assets of $1,929 in notes and accounts. Mr. Tolck was for twelve years in the liquor business at 39 Canal Street, but gave up that place in January last, and is now out of employment. The largest creditors are Lighte & Brothers, $7,000; Welz & Zerwick, $4,000, and the Malcom Brewing Company, $2,400.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLEBAUM, John—A. J. Bilhoefer	$36
BERNSTEIN, Aaron—J. B. Campbell	88
BRAWNER, Everett M.—O. H. Doerge	239
BEHNKEN, George H. and Herman—John J. Bell	157
BITTNER, Frederick J. and Andrew—Jacob Stahl and others	144
CREVELING, Louisa—J. Fox	25
CUSHING, Henry C., Jr.—E. W. Hirsh	191
COLON, George W.—James Gould	65
DAVIS, Louis K.—H. Birks and others	302
DAX, Edward S.—F. B. Anderson	226
DUNHAM, Edward R.—M. Meehan and another	3,799
DARLING, W. Lee, William A. Bassett, and Louis Wolfert—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City	530
FOSTER, Henry A.—P. K. Deane	47
FLANAGAN, Richard and Thomas—Harry W. Bell	122
FIEDLER, Samuel—P. Weiss	83
HORTON, Dexter B.—Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company	512
HILL, Valentine J.—Cary Manufacturing Company	156
HILL, Valentine J.—Three States Lumber Company	413
JOZWOCK, Michael—William Meyer, &c.	96
KEHOE, Christianna R.—Lily W. Beresford and others	1,918
KENNEDY, Samuel L., Jr.—N. Ulman and others	1,707
KAUFMAN, Frank—A. E. Gough	104
LICHTI, Julius—D. Harrigan and others	185
LOPAN, Frances—Fitzgerald Brothers' Brewing Company	152
LIPMAN, Herman—Stamford Co-operative Creamery Company	905
LIESS, Charles—G. Ehinger	183
LEXINGTON AVENUE ICE COMPANY—Grove D. Curtis and another	145
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Josephine Schmid	394
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Josephine Schmid	444
MANHEIMER, Joseph—Kaufman Brothers & Bondy	371
MYERS, Amelia—L. Metzger	161
MONGUILH, Jean—A. Lanzon	422
MOUSTAKI, Marc—H. C. Babcock and another	10
NELSON, Robert B.—M. O'Meara	67
O'CONNOR, John—Bernheimer & Schmid	213
PRESSTMAN, Evan E.—Earl H. Mayne	77
PELL, H. Archie—J. B. Van Schaick and another, executors, &c.	878
PUGH, Charles J.—James Gould	65
[illegible] Charles C.—James Gould	65
ROBINSON, William R.—John Trageser Steam Copper Works	209
ROBINSON, William R.—E. Stebbins Manufacturing Company	220
SCOTT, Mary—Samuel M. Hunter	170
SOUTHWICK, Annie—W. H. Hickok	71
SKIDMORE, Thomas D.—William I. Clark	124
SERRELL, Edward W.—Lillian M. Meloney, executrix	98
STRASSBURG, August—Irving S. Haynes	77
STOVER, Alfred—Jacob Vetter	62
STAFFORD, Mary E.—Aaron Bartlestone and another	206
STAFFORD, Mary E.—Aaron Bartlestone and another	62
SCHRECK, Philip—S. Seidler	136
THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railway Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Susan L. King	3,139
TOELBERG, Neils—Harry W. Bell	415
WAGNER, Philip—T. Brayton	102
WOLFF, Theresa—James Gilroy	76
WILLIAMS, Fletcher—Anna T. Kelly	74
WILLIAM LANGENZEN COMPANY—J. S. Gans and another	1,281

NEW HEAD AT WELLESLEY.

Miss Caroline Hazard Installed as President of the College.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 3.—Miss Caroline Hazard of Rhode Island was formally inaugurated to-day as President of Wellesley College before a large gathering of guests and spectators. The inaugural procession started at 10:30 o'clock with Mrs. Alice Pearmain, '93, of Boston, Chief Marshal, and including the alumnae of the college, municipal and State representatives and their guests, marched to the chapel, where the exercises were held, the Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, presiding.

The insignia of office, charter and keys were presented to Miss Hazard by Mrs. Durant, the retiring President, and addresses were made by Miss Hazard, President Elliot, of Harvard, and President Angell, of the University of Michigan.

BOGUS COTTON NEWS RULING.

Savannah Exchange Puts Liability on the Telegraph Company.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 3.—The attorneys of the Savannah Exchange rendered an opinion to-day on the bogus Liverpool cotton questions of last Friday.

They quote the Supreme Court of Georgia as saying that the telegraph company must at its peril see to it that messages are sent and delivered without alteration, knowing the company is not ordinarily an insurer.

The Cotton Exchange is advised, therefore, that the telegraph company is liable to it. But the Exchange is not liable to its members for trades made on the information received from the company. In such matters the responsibility is individual.

Copenhagen Post Office Safe Robbed.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Burglars broke into the Post Office at Copenhagen early this morning and blew open the safe and secured $200 in postage stamps and a sum of money. Postmaster Sherwood at present declines to state the amount of money lost.

AUCTION SALES.

Knickerbocker AUCTION ROOMS.
8 WEST 28TH ST.
C. E. SMITH.....AUCTIONEER
GRAND FALL OPENING SALE NOW ON EXHIBITION,
BOTH GALLERIES.
AN EXCEEDINGLY HIGH CLASS COLLECTION OF
MODERN AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE
and Superb Appointments,
By order of the
SCHERMERHORN BANK,
OF BROOKLYN.
ALSO IMPORTANT
Executor's Sale
to close the estate of Mrs. B. Neumark, M. L. SIMONS, EXECUTOR, COMPRISING EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE FURNISHING OF A LUXURIOUS HOUSEHOLD.
SUPERB AUBUSSON TAPESTRY DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, RICH MAHOGANY, FLEMISH AND BELGIAN OAK BEDROOM LIBRARY AND DINING SUITS.
PAINTINGS, BRONZES, ART OBJECTS.
A WEALTH OF ORIENTAL RUGS, 15 PERSIAN AND TURKISH CARPETS, ALL SIZES; LARGE KIRMAN CARPETS, SIZE 16x35 FEET; RICH HANGINGS, DRAPERIES, AND DECORATIONS.
ROYAL CROWN CANOPY BRASS BEDSTEADS, IMPERIAL EDGE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES.
OLD DUTCH BRASS AND COPPERWARE, WOOD AND SHOE BOXES, ETCHINGS, WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS.
DAVENPORTS, CABINETS, CORNER CLOSETS, CLAWFOOT TABLES, PEDESTALS, DESKS, TABOURETTES.
MASSIVELY CARVED FLEMISH OAK DINING SUIT MADE TO ORDER AT HIGH COST.
EMBROIDERED AND LEATHER SCREENS, COLONIAL AND TRIPLE MIRROR AND OTHER MIRRORS.
RICH BRIC-A-BRAC, BANQUET LAMPS, POTTERIES, CLOCKS, CLOISONNES; SILVER, CHINA, &c.; PERSIAN, TURKISH, JAPANESE, AND DUTCH HANGING LANTERNS.
CABINET UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO.
CELLAR OF HUNGARIAN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
SALE DAYS,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday,
OCTOBER 5, 6, 7, and 9, at 2 o'clock.

PIANOS.

ATTENTION, PIANO BUYERS.
We have a few second-hand pianos of various makes, which we offer as special BARGAINS; some of them as low as $75; also slightly used KRAKAUER PIANOS at greatly reduced prices.
KRAKAUER BROS.,
113 EAST 14TH ST.

At the "Piano Exchange,"
105-107 West 33d St., B'way and 6th Av. junction.
52 NEW AND USED PIANOS $25 UP.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.'s
STANCH, COMMODIOUS AND SAFE
"TAURUS,"
accompanies the yachts on all race days.
(NEXT RACE THURSDAY.)
Capacity of Steamer 2,000.
Sale of Tickets positively limited to 1,000.
Leaves Pier 6 North River, foot Rector St., 9:30 A. M.
Tickets, $2.00 each,
and can be had at all the principal ticket offices and leading hotels in New York, and on the Pier on morning of each race day.
Music by 7th Regiment Band.
THIS IS THE ONLY Iron Steamboat to leave downtown.

SEE YACHT RACES
$2.00 | IN COMFORT | $2.00
on the fast, safe, commodious steamer
MYNDERT STARIN.
SPACIOUS DECKS AND CABIN.
CAPACITY, 1,100. POSITIVELY LIMITED TO 700.
Restaurant and Cafe.
TICKETS GOOD FOR THREE DAYS, $5. SINGLE TICKETS, $2.
Leaving Pier 41, N. R., below Christopher St. Ferry (only) at 9 A.M. sharp.
Tickets for sale at Cook's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; McBride, 71 Broadway; Gaze, 113 Broadway; Tyson, at principal hotels; Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Sq.; Kinsman, 125th St. and 5th Ave., and Hendrickson, 359 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and on dock morning of sailing.

EXCURSIONS.

"S. S. PONCE,"
Chartered by J. M. Ceballos & Co. for the
YACHT RACES.
The "PONCE" is a new ocean going steamer, 3,500 tons, just from the hands of her builders. She has a capacity for several thousand passengers but will under no circumstances carry more than 400 for any day of the races.
The "PONCE" during the naval parade had on board MR. MARCONI and the management refer to the reports of The Herald regarding the brilliant results attained in wireless telegraphy and the interest afforded the passengers on board. Mr. Marconi will be on board the PONCE during the races and in close proximity to the yachts. The service is in every respect equal to a private yacht. The cuisine on the PONCE stands *par excellence*. The meals will be served at private tables at all hours during the cruise. Subscriptions, which include every expense (except wines), can be made at the rate of $20 for any single race day, or for the first three race days, $50. A limited number of bookings for staterooms are available for persons desiring to live on board.
For full information, bookings and tickets apply to the
HOTEL NETHERLAND. Telephone 1,756, 38th St.
The PONCE will leave the Anchor Line Pier, foot of West 24th st., at 9:00 A. M. on each race day. Tickets may be secured at Pier prior to sailing of steamer.

For the
YACHT RACES.
The Famous Steamer
COLUMBIA
Will leave Pier 10 East River, (between South Ferry and Wall St.,) at 9:00 o'clock A. M. each day.
SINGLE DAY TICKET, $3.00.
TICKET, GOOD FOR ALL DAYS,
REDUCED TO $6.00.
THE COLUMBIA
has made herself famous on the out-at-sea route to Long Branch, in Company with the "Republic," and the recommendation of all who have traveled on her tells the story of her popularity and fitness for the service she will perform in following the yachts, each day, from start to finish. She is commanded by experienced officers, familiar with New York waters and the ocean courses.
Sea-going qualities and abundant deck-room are necessary to comfort and enjoyment on Yacht Race Days.
THE COLUMBIA
has both. She has 32,980 square feet of outside deckroom, large steam-heated saloons, and room for all, as the number of tickets will be LIMITED TO ONE-HALF HER CAPACITY.
A complete and efficient restaurant service, at reasonable prices, will be given.
For tickets and further information apply to
WM. F. RUSSELL, General Manager, 1,181 Broadway, Phone 211 Madison Square, or Pier 10 East River.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
Steamer "Glen Island"
The Flag Ship of the Starin Fleet.
23d Regt. Band. | Caterer—Anderson.
Three large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Dining room for 200 seating capacity. All saloons, staterooms, and dining room steam-heated. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets, $2.50; tickets for three trips, $6.00. Staterooms, $5.00.
Steamer "Sam Sloan."
Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day.
Single trip, $2; Tickets for 3 trips, $5.
Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity.
Starin's dock, with elevated passageway for passengers only, is used by these two steamers on race days exclusively.
Tickets sold at No. 1 B'way, Room 182, 'phone 1537 Broad; 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cort; Starin's dock, foot Cortlandt St.; 49 Beaver St.; MsBride's, Cook's, Rullman's, Tyson's, 141 B'way, Principal Hotels, and Childs' restaurants.
Iron Steamboat Co.
TO-MORROW, OCT. 5TH.
International Yacht Race,
COLUMBIA---SHAMROCK.
The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests
LEAVE FOOT OF WEST 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, AT 9:30 A. M.
FARE EACH RACE, $2.00.
EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED TO ONE-HALF ITS LICENSED CARRYING CAPACITY.
TICKETS for Yacht Races can and should be secured at once. They can be had at the company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y., and at foot of West 22d St., North River, on the morning of each Race Day.
All elevated and surface railroads connect with 23d St. Crosstown line to the Pier.

FOR THE YACHT RACES.
Str. ONTEORA
Will leave foot of Christopher St. at 9:30 SHARP on Thursday and Saturday. Limited to 500.
Tickets, $5.00 each trip. For sale by Thos. Cook & Sons, at Hotels, and 396 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES
STEAMER DOLPHIN,
FORMERLY
AL. FOSTER.
The speed of the Dolphin guarantees a full view of the races from start to finish. Leaves E. 31st St. 8:00; South 5th St., Brooklyn, 8:45; Battery, 9:30 sharp. Engel's Military Band; complete restaurant service. Tickets limited, $3 each. For sale at Thos. Cook & Sons, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, and at office, 525 W. 41st St. Telephone 150-38th St.
WAIT FOR 3rd Race OCT. 7TH
CEPHEUS
Swiftest of Iron Steamboat Co. Fleet, E.91st St. 8:30 A. M. E.31st St. 9 A. M. sharp. TICKETS McBride's, Tyson's 5th Av. H.; Gilsey, all Hotels, Har. Sav. Bk. Bldg., 124th St. & 3d Ave. $2.00

EXCURSIONS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
THE GREAT STEEL
STEAMER PLYMOUTH,
of the Fall River Line, will attend the First
RACE RESAILED,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH,
and all other races when sailed.
Leaving Pier 18, N. R.,

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

ART EXHIBITION.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF RARE PAINTINGS will open to the public at Academy of Design, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, Thursday Morning, Sept. 28th, for the benefit of the FOLTS MISSION INSTITUTE of Herkimer, N. Y. Daily, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until further notice. Admission, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find a place for a thoroughly competent chambermaid; good plain sewer; neat and obliging; or as parlor maid; excellent references; can be seen at present employer's, 105 East 40th St., Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 till 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—Assist with laundry work; reference. Maggie, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in first-class private family; takes full charge, with kitchenmaid; very best city reference. 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young woman to go out by the day to cook or do housecleaning; seven years' city reference. Mrs. McCarthy, 218 East 65th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands milk and butter; city or country; best of reference. 446 West 33d St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; private family; good personal reference. 141 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and assist with washing; city reference. 206 East 73d St.; ring Coughlan's bell.

COOK.—Out by day; private family; good reference. 360 West 53d St., O'Connor's bell.

Dressmakers.

SEAL GARMENTS AND OTHER FURS ALtered into latest styles; low prices. Barker, 111 West 39th St.

SEWING.—By young colored woman sewing by the day to take home. S. Banks, 156 West 53d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNE. —By lady of experience in teaching children as visiting or resident governess; English branches, French, piano. Advertiser, 339 West 35th St.

GOVERNESS.—By daily governess of experience; has vacancies; English, French, German; music; best references. Governess, 152 West 91st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; in private family; best references. S. J., Box 314, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—French; middle-aged; thoroughly competent; charge from birth, or care of baby under 2 years; has lived with some of the best New York families; years' experience; highest city references. Nurse, 263 West 34th St.

NURSE and COMPANION.—To an old or invalid lady; by reliable woman, with best city reference. Can be seen at 108 West 39th St.; ring Mrs. Lewis's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Swedish; best references; wages, $25. Care Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St., (rear house.)

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—First-class washing; willing to go out by the day, or housecleaning. Mrs. Divine, 154 West 56th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—An experienced second man (age 26), wants butler's position where informal dinners are kept, or as second man; wages $40; highest city references. Address J. M., Box 74, 1,242 B'way.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swiss; speaks French, German, English; willing to travel; best references. Louis, 250 West 32d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—11 years' written and personal references from two prominent families; city or country; thoroughly experienced in the care of gentleman's stable. P. Holland, 108 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By German; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference. Henry, 19 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Cigar store.

COACHMAN.—English; 27; married; one child; medium size; neat appearance; good references. George Hunt, 123 West 52d St., private stable.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY.—Well-educated young man of literary ability desires secretaryship with publisher or private gentleman; moderate salary. L. K. M., Box 317, 1,269 Broadway.

YOUNG man, twenty-one, four years' experience in banking and brokerage firm, desires position in office or wholesale house. F. S. Stanley, 429 East 69th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, SEEKS POSITION IN ARCHitect's office; has 2½ years' experience; small salary to start. J. J. M., 147 East 41st St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible ovens. The MAURICE NEW METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT 591 WEST END AV., IN PRIVATE FAMily of four, a girl to cook, wash, and iron. Apply afternoon.

WANTED—A competent Protestant laundress to go up the Hudson; highest references required. Call at 12 East 22d St. to-day between 10 and 11 A. M. and 1 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—Competent chambermaid and waitress, with personal city reference. 122 West 81st St.

WANTED—First-class chambermaid; city reference required. Call, 10 to 12 o'clock, 29 East 79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or a man and wife (German preferred) for general household duties; small American family. Morristown, N. J. F., Times Up-town Office.

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AS assistant in office of large advertiser; must be accurate, willing to work, and some experience as correspondent. References, Box 206 Times Office.

WANTED—Gentleman qualified by experience and ability to represent a business of financial nature. Address Financial, Box 158 Times Office.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

WANTED—Butler in private family; city reference required. Call, 10 to 12 o'clock, 29 East 79th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan,
NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate, Personal Property and Bank Stock in The City of New York, for the year 1899, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes upon said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes, in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In case of payment on or before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in Section 915 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897,) viz.: A deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

364 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR GRAND CENtral.—Comfortably furnished rooms in private house; every convenience; reasonable prices.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRIETTA C. S. DODD, (called ETTA S. DODD,) and CHARLES T. DODD, her husband, plaintiffs, against ADELHEID M. DUHME, individually and as surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Martin Duhme, deceased; Louise A. Fenneman, John Fenneman her husband, Anna S. Troll, George J. Troll her husband, Henrietta Frost, Emma Burns, William H. Bailey, Julia M. Phyfe, Charles Pinkney, Nellie Pinkney his wife, all the unknown heirs of George W. Pinkney, deceased, being four daughters, one son, and widow in 1863, their real names being unknown to the plaintiffs, and their unknown heirs if any are deceased, Bertine Pinkney, Louise Pinkney his wife, Judia Dellinger Pinkney, Henry Pinkney, Jennie Pinkney his wife, Fred Pinkney, Mary Pinkney widow of George Albert Pinkney, Elizabeth H. Pinkney, Grace H. Pinkney, Julia Pinkney Dunham, William H. Pinkney, Jr., Lawrence D. Pinkney, Hannah Glenn, Robert Glenn, Jane A. Glenn his wife, Forrest Glenn, Emma Tillotson, Joseph Carter, Joseph A. Kent, Georgina S. Kent, Gilbert Hatfield, John Hatfield, Bertinette Hatfield, Laura E. Rogers Hatfield, James T. Hatfield, Jr., (called Junior Hatfield,) Jennie Laura Munn, all the unknown heirs of James Thomas Bertine, Hannah Pinkney, Eliza Hatfield, all the unknown heirs of any and all of the above-named persons or defendants, if any of them are deceased, their real names being unknown to the plaintiffs, John Friedhof, Henry Meyer, John Hoops, Henry R. Hatfield, Gustave B. Metz, defendants.

To the above-named defendants, and each of you: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 12th, 1899.

WILLIAM O. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants: Adelheid M. Duhme, Louise Fenneman, John Fenneman, Anna S. Troll, George J. Troll, Emma Burns, William H. Bailey, Bertine Pinkney, Louise Pinkney, Mary Pinkney, Joseph Carter, Gilbert Hatfield, Bertinette Hatfield, Laura E. Rogers Hatfield, James T. Hatfield, Jr., Jennie Laura Munn, and Henry R. Hatfield;

All the unknown heirs of George W. Pinkney, deceased, being four daughters, one son, and widow in 1863, their real names being unknown to the plaintiffs, and their unknown heirs, if any are deceased;

All the unknown heirs of James Thomas Bertine, Hannah Pinkney and Eliza Hatfield, all the unknown heirs of any and all of the above-named persons or defendants, if any of them are deceased, their real names being unknown to the plaintiffs.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated September 23, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, on the 26th day of September, 1899.

WILLIAM O. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
oc4-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN M. PENDLETON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM S. PENDLETON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated July 7th, 1899.

JOHN A. GROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, William S. Pendleton:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of September, 1899, and filed Sept. 12th, 1899, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, Sept. 12th, 1899.

JOHN A. GROW, Attorney for Plaintiff.
45 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. BIRKMIRE, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

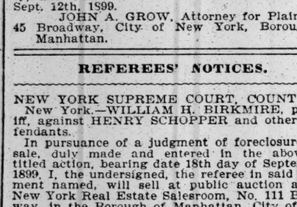
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City, Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September 9, 1891," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number ninety-three, (93,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, distant, along the same, one hundred and forty-five (145) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Lebanon Street with the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, (which point is also forty-five (45) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Elmwood Place, as laid down on said map, with said westerly side of Clinton Avenue;) running thence westerly, at right angles or nearly so, to said Clinton Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly again at right angles, or nearly so, to said Clinton Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Clinton Avenue; and thence southerly, along said westerly side of Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject nevertheless to the covenant against nuisances and as to character of buildings contained in the deed recorded in the office of said Register, in Block Series of Conveyances, Section 21, Liber 4, Page 50, so far as it affects said premises.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.
GREENE & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,653.32, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $226.33, with interest from 18th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $200 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT EPDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,299 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The approximate amount for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $10,588.82, including costs and allowance, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The amount to be allowed the purchaser for taxes and Croton water charge is $170.62. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $7,000 and interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, at five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY HERRMANN, plaintiff, against MORITZ WEISSKOPF et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-six thousand seven-hundred ninety-eight and 05-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 12-100 dollars, with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-five and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

CHARLES H GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City. s28&o4,6&11

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—THOMAS BRADY et al., plaintiffs, against ARTHUR G. MUHLKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 7, Block 1,928, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 226 West 123d Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,299 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The approximate amount for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $10,588.82, including costs and allowance, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The amount to be allowed the purchaser for taxes and Croton water charge is $170.62. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $7,000 and interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, at five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY HERRMANN, plaintiff, against MORITZ WEISSKOPF et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-six thousand seven-hundred ninety-eight and 05-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 12-100 dollars, with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-five and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

CHARLES H GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City. s28&o4,6&11

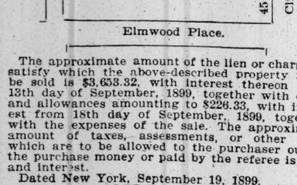
SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—THOMAS BRADY et al., plaintiffs, against ARTHUR G. MUHLKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 7, Block 1,928, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 226 West 123d Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,299 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.



The approximate amount for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $10,588.82, including costs and allowance, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The amount to be allowed the purchaser for taxes and Croton water charge is $170.62. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $7,000 and interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, at five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY HERRMANN, plaintiff, against MORITZ WEISSKOPF et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,888.00, with interest thereon from the 8th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT EPDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,299 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The approximate amount for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $10,588.82, including costs and allowance, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The amount to be allowed the purchaser for taxes and Croton water charge is $170.62. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $7,000 and interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, at five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY HERRMANN, plaintiff, against MORITZ WEISSKOPF et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,888.00, with interest thereon from the 8th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT EPDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,299 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The approximate amount for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $10,588.82, including costs and allowance, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The amount to be allowed the purchaser for taxes and Croton water charge is $170.62. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $7,000 and interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, at five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT EPDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence

This shall not be a case of not enough "blow."

There's not a good overcoat but we can supply, no matter whether it's long, short or between; silk, wool, or sergelined; light, medium or heavy weight; rough or smooth; the fashionable gray, serviceable brown, or ever useful black.

$15 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

258 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CARTER'S HEARING TO-DAY

Habeas Corpus Case to be Argued Before Judge Lacombe.

PRECEDENTS ARE AGAINST HIM

Col. Clous, the Judge Advocate, Cites the Cases of Other Officers Dismissed and Imprisoned.

Pursuant to the writ of habeas corpus granted on Monday night, Capt. B. K. Roberts, commandant of Governors Island, will produce ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, at 11 o'clock this morning, when the question of the legality of the sentence imposed by the court-martial which tried and convicted him will be argued.

Counsel for the condemned officer will base their application for his release on two grounds. One is that Carter, having been dismissed from the army was by that act removed from the jurisdiction of the court-martial, which, therefore, could not impose upon him any further punishment. The other is that the Articles of War prescribe that the punishment for the offenses of which Carter was convicted shall be "fine or imprisonment or such other punishment as a court-martial may adjudge," and that, as he has already suffered "other punishment" in the shape of dismissal and public disgrace he cannot also be imprisoned.

Col. John W. Clous, Judge Advocate General of the Department of the East, who will represent the Government at the hearing to-day, said yesterday that neither of these grounds would hold in court. "There are many instances on record of officers having been sentenced to dismissal from the army and to subsequent imprisonment," he said. "I recall the case of J. R. Wasson, a Paymaster of the army in Texas, who was tried, convicted, and, in addition to being dismissed from the army, sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. There was an earlier case of a Lieutenant, convicted of fraud, who was dismissed and confined in the penitentiary for a term of years. Sergt. Mason, who shot at Guiteau, was dishonorably discharged the service and sentenced to five years in Auburn penitentiary, and a dishonorable discharge for a non-commissioned officer or private is the equivalent of dismissal for a commissioned officer. There have been many other similar cases, showing that a sentence combining dismissal and subsequent imprisonment is in entire accord with precedent and practice. As a matter of course, if the court-martial has jurisdiction in the first place to try to dismiss the officer it has jurisdiction to project his punishment beyond the period of dismissal."

As to the claim that Carter's dismissal and the official publication of his disgrace constituted "other punishment" and excluded imprisonment, in the meaning of the Sixtieth Article of War, Col. Clous said:

"Capt. Carter was convicted on several counts. Two of those, covering the misappropriation of Government funds, come under the Sixtieth Article, for which it is provided that the sentence shall be 'fine or imprisonment or such other punishment as a court-martial may adjudge.' But he also was convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, for which it is mandatory that the punishment shall be dismissal. It is, of course, preposterous to contend that because a man incurs dismissal as a result of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, he thereby can escape punishment for all other offenses."

Carter was visited yesterday by Abram J. Rose, his lawyer, and Col. Richard Henry Savage. An official copy of the sentence, as approved by the President, was received from Washington and served upon him.

Pending the decision of the habeas corpus case, preparations for transferring Carter to Fort Leavenworth have been suspended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The War Department was informed to-day of the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Capt. Carter, and Major Johnston of the Adjutant General's office was sent to New York with a transcript of the record.

CARTER CONTRACT ANNULLED.

Capt. Gillette Stops Atlanta Contracting Company's Work.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 3.—Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, United States Engineer, in charge of the Savannah District, this morning annulled the contract of the Atlanta Contracting Company for building a breakwater in Tybee Roads. This is the only contract the company had in this district. There is one in the Cumberland Sound district with which Capt. Gillette has nothing to do. He annulled the Tybee breakwater contract because he was ordered to do so by the Chief of Engineers. This is the result of the imprisonment of Capt. O. M. Carter.

The contract to-day annulled was entered into Oct. 8, 1896, by Capt. Carter as engineer in charge. The completion of the contract meant the expenditure by the Government of $857,000. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars was paid out in July, 1897, less than a year after the contract was signed. Soon after Capt. Gillette came here he refused to pass for payment bills for large amounts for the contracting company. The company now claims that there is due for this work and some work in Cumberland Sound before it was taken out of the district about $350,000. This, also, Capt. Gillette has refused to pay.

AMITY THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

The Scope Is to be Extended and the Course Will Be Four Years.

A meeting of persons interested in the Amity Theological School was held yesterday in the Amity Building, at 312 West Fifty-fourth Street. This building is owned by the Amity Baptist Church, and the school will be located there. Since the death of Dr Samson, four years ago, the school has been continued by the Rev. Leighton Williams, the pastor of the church. Arrangements have been made to extend the scope of the school, which will hereafter have a four years' course. It will continue as an evening school, however, and the only charge to students will be 50 cents a month.

Mr. Williams, who is the Dean of the school, wishes it distinctly understood that there is no intention of supplying a "short cut to the ministry." The primary object is to give a thorough course of study for Sunday school teachers and other lay workers, although some students of the school have pursued their studies further and are now ministers in various denominations. Both men and women are admitted. The members of the Faculty are volunteers. The classes will begin work on Monday evening next.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a sovereign remedy for Coughs. It clears the Bronchial passages and heals the lungs.—Adv.

Colored Dress Goods.

Fall Season, 1899.

New satin-faced Cloths, Zibelines, Camel's Hair and Venetians. Novelty fabrics of wool and silk. Light-weight materials suitable for clinging draperies, such as the new Silk "Cote de Cheval" and "Silken Granite." Tailoring Cloths and the latest invisible Drap de Gilet.

Colors show the range of tints for Autumn, with the new pastel and opal shades.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Wednesday, Oct. 4th.

Sale of Shoes.

Ladies' Kid Button and Lace Boots, kid and patent leather tips, welted soles,

$3.25,
value $5.00.

Misses' Box Calf Spring Heel Button Boots,
Sizes 8 to 11, $1.50.
" 11½ " 2, $1.85.

Little Gents' Box Calf Spring Heel Lace Boots,
Sizes 11 to 2, $1.65.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

DINNER TO GEN. CANTON.

Governor of Yucatan Entertained at the Manhattan Club.

A dinner was tendered by Thornton N. and James M. Motley at the Manhattan Club to the Governor of Yucatan, Gen. Francisco Canton, last evening. Among the guests were G. Martin Brill, President J. G. Brill Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry P. Booth, President New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company; W. D. Munson, President Munson Line of steamers; Alfred Smith, General Manager Ward Line of steamers; Charles W. Dayton, ex-Postmaster of New York City; Rodulfo G. Canton, Francisco Canton Rosado, Felipe G. Canton, Col. M. Gomez Baqueiro, Manuel Sierra Mendez, and Robert E. L. Meehan.

The dinner was given in honor of Gen. Canton previous to his departure for Mexico. The dining room was decorated with Mexican and American flags, and the menus bore the coats of arms of both countries. Through the attention of Mayor Van Wyck, every facility was offered to the Governor and his family and friends to enjoy the Dewey parades and celebration.

STREET RAILWAY EXPRESS CARS

Court Says They May Be Run for the Sole Purpose of Carrying Freight.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has decided that the street surface railroads in Brooklyn and Queens can run express cars for the sole purpose of carrying freight. This decision was reached in a test care brought by Aaron A. Degrauw of Jamaica and continued by his widow, Mary E. S. Degrauw, to restrain the Long Island Electric Railway Company, the Brooklyn, Queens County, and Suburban Railroad Company, and Johnston Livingston, President of the National Express Company, from operating express cars in the streets.

The defendants demurred to the complaint, and were successful, the plaintiff then appealing. Justice Hatch, in an opinion handed down yesterday, says that the sole question to be considered is whether the surface railway companies are authorized by the general railroad law to operate cars for the exclusive carriage of freight and express matter. The lower court returned an affirmative answer to that question, and Justice Hatch declares that he has no doubt of the correctness of that answer.

COMMISSIONER KANE UPHELD.

The Appellate Division Sustains His Demurrer to an Indictment.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday affirmed the decision of Justice Almet F. Jenks allowing a demurrer to the indictment against Commissioner of Sewers Kane. Mr. Kane was indicted under Section 1,551 of the charter, which provides that any person employed by the city who shall willfully violate or evade any provision of law, or commit fraud, or shall allow any other person to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded from holding office again. It was charged that in his capacity as Commissioner of Sewers Mr. Kane violated a provision of law in contracting for the cleaning of sewers without having taken the steps required by law.

The Appellate Division holds that the indictment is defective, and that Mr. Kane did not violate the law. Justice Hatch, writing the opinion of the court, and Justice Cullen concurring in a separate opinion, hold that there is nothing in the indictment to show that the cost of the work of cleaning the sewers, which Kane gave out at so much a sewer, without competition, exceeded $1,000, and that therefore he had a clear right to do as he did. The opinion also holds that the indictment is not good in charging an attempt to commit a crime.

McMILLEN WILL CONTEST.

Lawyers Taking Depositions in the Suit at Sag Harbor.

Mrs. Elizabeth I. McMillen, the wife of Gen. McMillen of Columbus, Ohio, died two years ago, leaving an estate valued at half a million dollars. By the terms of her will this property was to go to Gen. McMillen, who was her second husband, and to her children by her first husband. Suit has been brought, however, at Columbus, to contest the validity of the will, the contestant being Mrs McMillen's grandson, Rufus King.

Mrs. McMillen summered for twenty years at Sagaponack, L. I., and was well known to the other Summer residents there. In order to secure their depositions before the witnesses leave Sagaponack for their city homes, Lawyers H. J. Booth of Columbus and Anson Maltby of this city, representing Contestant King, and Lawyer Frank A. Davis of Columbus, representing Gen. McMillen and the children, have been at Sag Harbor since Tuesday of last week. The examination of witnesses is being held before Justice William C. Greene of that town. It is expected that the greater part of this week will be devoted to the taking of this testimony.

Among those already examined in the case are ex-Judge Henry P. Hedges and his wife of Bridgehampton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Rogers, with whom Mrs. McMillen boarded, and Justice C. Clarence Topping and his wife. The property in dispute consists in part of valuable real estate at Columbus and a large Summer residence at Sagaponack.

SALE OF

Men's Gloves,

$1.00 per pair.

Perrins Frères & Cie,—French make,—prick seam cape, or 2 button piqué sewn kid,—this season's tans.

White kid gloves for evening dress.

Dent's and Fownes' street gloves—odd sizes,

$1.00 per pair;
Value $1.50 and $2.00

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

RICHMOND BOROUGH LIGHTS

Controller's Reasons for Refusing to Pay the Company's Bills.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN CONTRACTS

Names Added to Petitions Without Authority, and a Dual Role Played by E. P. Doyle.

Controller Coler yesterday announced his determination not to pay the bills of the Staten Island Electric Company until he is assured by Corporation Counsel Whalen that the contracts existing between the city and that concern are legal. He said that while he regretted that the company had turned off the lights in the Borough of Richmond because of the non-payment of the bills, yet he could not be "bluffed" in that way. The purpose in cutting off the lights, the Controller believes, is to enlist political influence in support of the company. He does not doubt that the claims presented by the company are reasonable, under the contracts, as in all cases the charges per lamp are lower than those in this borough. He does not hesitate to say, however, that some, at least, of the contracts are illegal.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday advised the Controller that the bills, which amount to something over $165,000 for the twenty-one months since consolidation, should be paid, because the city had received the benefit of the lights. As to the contracts, Mr. Whalen expressed no opinion whatever. Mr. Whalen said that if it were decided to pay the bills the city should stipulate that the legality of the contracts was to be left an open question. On the whole, he did not consider that the contracts, which were made by the former local governing bodies of Richmond County, ought to be held as binding on the city for ten years. This is in accordance with Mr. Whalen's contention in the suit brought against the city by the Jamaica Lighting Company, in which the Supreme Court held that no municipality, which was afterward merged into the City of New York, had a right to make a contract which would bind the city for a period beyond the corporate life of the municipality. This case is now in the Court of Appeals.

The Controller's declaration that some of the contracts were obtained by fraud is based on investigations made by the expert accountants in his department. These accountants submitted elaborate reports including excerpts from the minutes of the various town and village boards in Staten Island. Among these reports was one on the contract between the village of Tottenville and the Staten Island Electric Company. Prior to consolidation this village had no electric lights and was unable to install such a system, as it had been bonded to the limit. As consolidation approached, however, the Village Board felt such an improvement to be absolutely indispensable, so the contract was entered into. This contract has never been seen by the Controller or any of his experts, despite the efforts made to get at it. The company has studiously refrained from showing it, and the former attorney for the village, W. T. Elliott, who has the original in his safe, refused when asked for it to give it up till he received his fee, which, Mr. Coler says, was said in the Controller's office, amounts to $250.

The Controller's contention that certain of the contracts are illegal depends largely upon the method by which the petitions for the creation of lighting districts were obtained, and the fact that one of the Supervisors of Richmond County was the Vice President of the company and thus became a signatory on both sides of the contract. Mr. Coler's experts found that names which had been signed for street openings had been copied and affixed to petitions for the creation of lighting districts. In other cases persons living in sections not affected signed these petitions. Altogether the evidences of fraud were numerous and convincing.

Perusal of the minutes of the several boards showed the Controller's experts that Edward P. Doyle, the Supervisor representing the town of Northfield and Vice President of the Staten Island Electric Company, had been most assiduous in his efforts to obtain contracts for his company. In several instances letters from Mr. Doyle were found in these minutes urging the village or town authorities to accept the contracts, and offering, on behalf of the company, to furnish light free to Dec. 31, 1897, after which date the City of New York would have to pay the bills. These offers bore fruit, it appears, for the contracts were made, including one between Northfield and the company, in which Mr. Doyle, as Supervisor, and Mr. Doyle, as officer of the company, appears on both sides. This the Controller says, is contrary to the law.

Other irregularities were laid bare by the investigation made by Mr. Coler's staff. It was found that almost the entire island had been lighted without regard to the proximity of houses. In some cases there were lights where no houses were nearer than a mile away, and in others incandescent lights were located at corners where there were arc lamps. It was the understanding that the arc lamps would be removed, but in the bills rendered by the company charges were made for both. In addition, these contracts provided that one-half of 1 per cent. of the gross receipts of the company were to be paid to the city for the franchise. This, the Controller says, has not been done.

Both the Controller and the Corporation Counsel have urged the company to sue the city for payment of its bills, but it has declined to do so. Mr. Coler believes that the proper course would be to have new contracts made, providing the Municipal Assembly would give its consent. So far the Municipal Assembly has refused to concur in any action taken by the Board of Public Improvements looking toward the making of contracts for public lighting.

The lights in Richmond Borough were out last night, and are likely to remain so for some time. A committee composed of business men and politicians from Stapleton, New Brighton, and other thickly settled portions of Staten Island will call upon Mayor Van Wyck this afternoon and present a petition asking that something be done toward lighting the streets of the borough.

COL. GARDINER IN A STEW.

Could Not Use Recorder Goff's Private Door, So Airs His Grievance.

Recorder Goff was engaged in passing sentence on a number of prisoners yesterday when the usual quiet of the courtroom was disturbed by a commotion in the corridor. A few seconds later District Attorney Gardiner, preceded by his special officer, Policeman Palmer, stalked into the courtroom.

The District Attorney had an aggrieved look on his face, and entered the lawyers' inclosure with unusually heavy tread, so much so that the Recorder momentarily stopped the court business long enough to greet Col. Gardiner with a pleasant "Good morning, Mr. District Attorney." The District Attorney will never allow himself to be outdone in politeness, and with the same graciousness responded to the Recorder's greeting. The chief prosecuting officer of the County of New York, jealous of his constitutional prerogatives, then unburdened himself to the Recorder, and disclosed the cause of the commotion in the corridor.

There are two entrances to each of the courtrooms. One is the public entrance and the other the private entrance for the Judge, which leads to his chambers. During the Summer the private entrances have been made use of by divers persons, and the Judges, on the opening of the Fall term, determined to put an end to this, and gave orders that no one should be allowed entrance through the private chambers.

It so happened that District Attorney Gardiner had business in the court shortly after this order had gone into effect, and when he reached the private entrance tried to gain admittance. The court officer on the other side of the door was deaf to the orders and entreaties of the District Attorney and his special officer, and Col. Gardiner was compelled to enter the courtroom through the public door, and was consequently very wroth.

After exchanging greetings with the Recorder, he said: "Am I to understand, Sir, that you have issued orders to the effect that I shall not be permitted to enter this courtroom by way of the private entrance?"

"The door is open to you at all times, Mr. Gardiner," replied the Recorder, "but not the door through my private room, Sir."

"Your Honor, I am an officer of this court," continued the District Attorney.

"Mr. District Attorney, all the privileges an officer of this court is entitled to will be extended to you," answered the Recorder. "You may enter this room in the same manner as any other member of the bar. The private door is for the use of the Judges sitting in this court."

"It is for the use of the officers of this court," the District Attorney here interrupted.

Recorder Goff ventured no further remarks, and the incident was closed, in so far as he was concerned. It was said, however, that the District Attorney left the courtroom murmuring something about mandamus proceedings to establish his constitutional prerogatives.

BROOKLYN RELIGIOUS FIELD.

More than Half the Population Not Members of Any Church.

There was a great deal of discussion in Brooklyn church circles yesterday over the statement made by the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church at the meeting of the Presbytery of Brooklyn on Monday. Dr. Carson declared that there were 700,000 people in Brooklyn who were not reached by the churches in any way. Speaking of the matter yesterday, Dr. Carson had this to say:

"There are 130,000 people enrolled in the Protestant churches and 251,000 in the Roman Catholic churches. The figures of the Catholic churches, however, are of the baptized members, which include all the children, while the figures of the Protestant churches cover only the adult membership. Adding to the Protestant roll 150,000 children not in the Church, we have 561,000 in both churches, leaving out of our population of 1,200,000 the enormous number of 639,000 absolutely untouched by the churches of this city.

"During the year the churches have gained but 5,100 members, while Brooklyn's population has increased nearly 100,000. The Church is not reaching the people; there is need of the revival spirit. The Church has been crying, 'We have toiled all night, and have caught nothing.' If she would listen she might hear the Master's command, 'Cast in the net on the other side'—the side where the great unchurched masses are."

War Tax and Conveyances of Realty.

In response to a letter of inquiry from Howard Thayer Kingsbury of this city, United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Wilson has sent a letter of instructions to Collector Charles H. Treat relative to the application of the internal revenue law to the conveyance of real property where a mortgage is given to the grantor by the grantee at the time of conveyance for part of the purchase price. Commissioner Wilson says: "You are advised that the former published rulings of this office relative to real property conveyed, subject to mortgage, have no reference to cases where the grantee is the original mortgagor. In a deed of this kind the taxable consideration will always include the amount of the mortgage as well as the part of the purchase price paid in cash, and the deed must be stamped accordingly."

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their
Autumn Importations of High-class

Paris Lingerie

consisting of many exclusive styles of garments conforming to the prevailing styles of dresses

In addition

Silk and Flannel Matinees, Kimonas, Negligees

and exceptionally large assortments of

Silk Petticoats and Waists

West Twenty-Third Street

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF IMPORTED VENETIAN CLOTH.

To-day, October 4th.

One hundred pieces,—50 inches wide. Tan, castor, brown, heliotrope, dark green, gray, cadet, dark blue and rich jet black.

This cloth has a fine satin face, close and firm. Its lustre is not removed by sponging or pressing.

Specially commended to tailors for ladies' suits.

$1.50 per yard;
Value $2.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Dainty Wedding Gifts. Tea Tables.

The afternoon tea will be a long-lived institution, so we have made many artistic bits to complete its enjoyment.

Exquisite little ones for $4.50 are decorative shrines for "the cup that cheers"; quaintly shaped, with graceful spiral legs.

Queen Anne designs have a standing rim like that of the old abacus, the rim cut in filigree. Those of two-tier are just right for the tea-tray.

Our tea-trays in mahogany for $10.00 are fit companions for the most elegant tables—some with silver handles and filigree rims; trays with brass handles, and the more simpler platter-like trays. Muffin stands in mahogany for $10.50.

Beauty, durability, and economy in every piece that you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LEGAL NOTES.

FORMER EMPLOYES TOOK UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.—Some months ago John Jonasch and other employes of the Bolen & Byrne Manufacturing Company, apparently by common consent, all left its employment, and a few weeks afterward united in the business of manufacturing the same kind of goods as the company—ginger ale, sarsaparilla, and lemon soda. The company then instituted proceedings in equity to restrain these former employes from using simulation of its labels. Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, has granted a motion for a preliminary injunction, saying, in part: "Without imputing to the defendants any purpose of denying plaintiff's charges, at any and all hazards, the internal evidence of design furnished by the label is so strong that to ask the Court to believe them entirely innocent would unreasonably tax human credulity. Assuming that there is such a thing as chance, it is seldom found as an element in the adoption of a trademark, especially one which another person has found useful in his business. The choice of a label as a means of identifying an article of commerce and promoting its sale is one of those things into which taste, judgment, and expediency all enter and combine to secure something which will attract customers, as now, all resources of invention and art are at the command of any business man who wishes something pleasing in a label for his goods, he can have no excuse for helping himself to his neighbor's trademark. The courts will give him a fair chance in the battle of life, but in their present temper they steadily frown upon every attempt to take an unfair advantage of another engaged in the same struggle."

***

IMPORTANT CIVIL SERVICE DECISION.—Simon Warschauer, Albert Thompson, and Louis Goldsmith, who were removed in June and July, 1898, by Commissioner Dalton from positions in the Water Department, which were classified under the civil service law as being subject to competitive examination, have now, after protracted litigation, been successful in securing writs of mandamus for their reinstatement. It was conceded on the part of the Corporation Counsel that under the recent decisions of the Court of Appeals these petitioners had been improperly removed, but it was contended that they had lost the right to assert the illegality of such removal. They had at first prepared their case for reinstatement upon the theory that they were "regular clerks," and so protected by Section 1543 of the charter. Warschauer's case, which was proceeded with as a test case, was dismissed at Special Term, and that decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division, First Department, of Appeals, notwithstanding its decision in the Fleming case last February, that the general civil service law was applicable to such cases, held that the Warschauer case as then presented could not succeed, because it did not contain allegations to bring it within the general law. Warschauer and the others then began new proceedings under the general law. It was now claimed on behalf of the city that they were concluded by the former adjudication. Justice Bischoff yesterday, in granting writs of mandamus in each case, holds that the dismissal of the earlier petition was no adjudication upon the matters now sought to be litigated. The question of back pay is reserved for discussion on settlement of the order.

***

EX-PARK POLICEMEN ON THE MUNICIPAL FORCE.—Charles A. Turner, Thomas J. Gleason, and John P. Meaney were patrolmen on the police force of the Park Department, appointed on Jan. 15, 1897, and served to Jan. 1, 1898, when by operation of the charter the park police became part of the police force of the city. If the patrolmen had continued as members of the park police their term of one year would have rendered them eligible to advancement on Jan. 15, 1898, from the second or lowest to the first grade of that force, with a consequent increase of salary from $900 to $1,100 a year. But on the 1st of January, 1898, when they became members of the municipal force, their salary necessarily had not been increased, and remained at $900. Under the scheme of grading provided by the charter they have been paid but $900, and they sought by mandamus to have it adjudged that they were entitled to $1,100 a year. Justice Bischoff, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday denied the applications, holding that the legislative intent was that the officers thus transferred to the municipal force should be restricted to advancement upon the new scale.

O'Neill's.

Three Important Values in Broadcloths.

Not the ordinary broadcloths, but the reliable kind, fifty inches wide, with satin finish twilled back. Over twenty-five of the newest Fall shades and Black to select from at

1.00, 1.25 and 1.45 yard.

WE ALSO OFFER THREE VERY POPULAR LINES OF

Imported Black Crepons.

Silk and wool 44 to 48 inches wide, an entirely new Fabric, different in weave from any other Crepon heretofore shown. The variety and richness of designs is most extraordinary, while the prices are remarkably reasonable.
They range as follows:

1.45, 1.85 and 1.98 yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Men's Underwear.

Winter Weight Merino

Shirts and Drawers

in Natural and Camels Hair.

75c. Each.

Exceptional Value.

John Daniell,

SONS & SONS,
Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

ACCUSED OF BIG HOTEL THEFTS.

$10,000 Worth of Stuff Found in a Chambermaid's Room.

Mrs. Kate Quinlan, a chambermaid employed in the Hotel Netherland, was yesterday before Magistrate Meade, in the Jefferson Market Court, charged with stealing about $10,000 worth of goods from hotel guests. The woman's thefts are said to have extended over a period of fifteen years. In her room at the hotel the house detective found 500 lace handkerchiefs, 150 diamond and gold collar buttons, scarf pins, cuff buttons, and various pieces of jewelry.

Since coming from Ireland, about fifteen years ago, the woman has worked at the Park Avenue, the Metropolitan, the Netherland, and other large hotels. Five years ago she was married to John Quinlan, who was at one time valet to Lawyer John Graham.

The woman says that when she was a child she would not steal so much as a loaf of sugar. After she came here and was employed in the hotels she was seized with a mania for jewelry, and she stole it whenever she got a chance. She never pawned very much of it, and was not suspected until she stole a diamond collar button from a Connecticut man during the Dewey celebration. The Magistrate held her for further examination.

LETTER CARRIER ARRESTED.

Erasmus French Charged with Stealing Registered Mail.

Erasmus French of 709 Ninth Avenue, who has been a letter carrier in the service of the United States Government for fifteen years, was arrested last night by Post Office Inspectors James and Jacobs, on a charge of stealing eighteen registered letters from Branch Post Office G, at Fifty-first Street and Broadway. He was locked up in a cell in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

Of the letters stolen by French and destroyed by him, only two have thus far been traced. One, containing two ten-dollar bills, was from H. E. Hulse of Middletown, N. Y., to Theodore F. Hulse of 334 West Forty-seventh Street, and the other, containing $2.34, was from William W. Tuttle of Goshen, N. Y., to H. Strobecker of 425 West Twenty-eighth Street. Among the missing letters was one addressed to the Fifth Avenue Bank, which contained a large number of valuable bonds. Inspector King said that he had not heard from the tracer sent out on this letter. A complaint had been made to him from the Fifth Avenue Bank that the letter was missing.

The Inspectors say that French stole the letters last Saturday morning from the registered letter clerk's desk, and then tore out the last page of the registry book, apparently believing that the letters had just been entered and would not be missed. The letters, however, had not been entered. The Inspectors say French then went to a saloon and took the money from the letters and tore them up.

French is married, but has no children. He declares that a mistake has been made; that he is not the man who stole the letters, but offers no explanation of his conduct.

Court Clerks Want Their Salaries.

A majority of the clerks of the City Magistrates' Courts of the Borough of Manhattan met in the West Side Police Court last night to protest against the holding up of their salaries for the last four months by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The meeting was held behind closed doors and lasted two hours. It is understood that resolutions were passed, which will be sent to the Controller. The delay in paying the clerks' salaries is the result of a conflict between the State and Municipal Civil Service Commissions.

Parcels Post Treaty with Germany.

The new parcels post treaty with Germany went into active operation at the Post Office yesterday. The first shipment went on the steamship Lahn, which sailed for Bremen.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday evening, Oct. 8, at 8:15.
FIRST GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Soloists: Mme. Suzanne Adams, MM. Dippel and Campanari, together with the entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra.
Conductor ..... Emil Paur
Seats now on sale.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA—SEASON 1899-1900.
The Subscription Department is NOW OPEN in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House. Address all communications to MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dept.

Wallack's Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Presenting a new American Comedy.
WM. H. CRANE PETER STUYVESANT, GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. and 50c.
THURS., GRAND WAGNER PROGRAMME.

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.
125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Orch., 50c.; Balc., 25c. and 10
WEBER'S Dainty Duchess Co. Other Acts.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
2d Month of the funniest play in existence. IN PARADISE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Matinée To-day. Orch., 50c. Bal., 25c. A GRIP OF STEEL.

THE GREAT HIT. IRVING PLACE THEATRE. RENAISSANCE

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—Fifty-eighth Season—1900.
EMIL PAUR ..... Conductor
Eight Public Rehearsals on Friday afternoons—Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Jan. 5, Jan. 26, Feb. 16, March 9, March 23, April 6.
Eight Concerts on Saturday evenings—Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Jan. 27, Feb. 17, March 10, March 24, April 7.
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 16 to Oct. 28. Sale of SUBSCRIPTIONS to new applicants on and after Tuesday, October 31.
PROSPECTUS, with particulars for the season, at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK & PROMENADE DE LUXE, B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. TO-NIGHT, THE MAN IN THE MOON JR. All New Features. Remarkable Cast incl. Sam Bernard & "Fougere." Prom. de Luxe. 8 to Midn. Neapolitan Orchestra. SUNDAY Inauguration Co's osal Sund. Concerts, Eve. Nxt. Orch. $1.50, O.C., $1. Bal. 50c. Gen. adm. 50c

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. ..... at 8:20
Daniel Frohman .... Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
.... Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins at 8 sharp. DANIEL FROHMAN .... Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2.
LAST NIGHTS OF
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED
.... in .. THE KING'S MUSKETEER ....
New Play POSTPONED TILL THURSDAY.
NEXT THURSDAY, Mr. Sothern & Miss Harned in the New Play,
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.
A Romantic Drama by Leo Dietrichstein.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-DAY AT 2. 1ST BARGAIN MAT. 50c. VITAGRAPH MOVING PICTURES. DEWEY as in life. as in life. INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE. MONSTER VAUDEVILLE BILL.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OR CO.
3d year. Great triumph scored by Wagner
DIE MEISTERSINGER.
Evening Performances 7:45 sharp. Mats. 1:45 sharp. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
Next Week—ROMEO & JULIET (in English.)

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
Lacy, Filson & Errol, Press Eldridge, BIOGRAPH: DEWEY, COLUMBIA, SHAMROCK

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Broadhurst's Laugh-loosener. Matinées To-day & Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées To-day & Saturday. JAMES K. In Anthony Hope's Greatest Romance, HACKETT RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
HENRY MILLER IN THE ONLY WAY.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers. "THE KNEIPP CURE."

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., and Broadway. MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. MY INNOCENT BOY. With OTIS HARLAN. EVENINGS, 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées at 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. JOHN DREW The Tyranny of Tears.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
**Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Matinée To-day. THE GHETTO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK Last week of THE LAST OF THE ROHANS. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Six Sennetts. 15, 25, 50c. Bonnie Thornton. Genaro & Bailey, Elinore Sisters, 30 others.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall
Whirl-i-gig & The Girl from Martin's.
ALSO OLIO. Mats. Tuesday and Saturday.

CASINO!! Last 12 Times! The Rounders
SOUVENIRS! Nxt. Tues. Oct. 10—First of Season!

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

Murray HILL THEA., 42d St., Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—The Highest Bidder

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. PHROSO Evgs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. with ODETTE TYLER.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Capt. Chittenden, globe-trotter. Enoch. manfish. Theatre—2 Co.'s.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES.
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
2d Day, Wednesday, Oct. 4th.
The Hurricane,
The Autumn Hurdle Handicap and Four Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno's Band. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12